PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,245.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing S aturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7358	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7358	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Dec. „
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Jan. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 630. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000		17th Nov. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belello	17th Dec. „
LEVANZO	5,000		17th Jan. 1908.

Second class accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 69, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 31st Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 1st Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Sunder Bunder, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, Mohomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 31st Oct. calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th October, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4506	P. Radenslich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4506	P. Radeslich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Vatcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets to Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

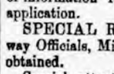
Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	536	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of York		15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London	...	1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec
	City of Karachi	...	10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec. 1908.
	Trafford Hall	...	30 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	27 Nov	..	16 Dec.
City of Paris	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	...	15 April.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital **Rs. 5,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital **Rs. 2,554,300.**

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines)	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Honkong.	
Ipoh Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeelling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..... £ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

ARTISTIC PIANOS
AT POPULAR PRICES.

EITHER CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

THE FINEST STOCK OF PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

WE are one of the oldest FIRMS dealing in pianos. What we have sought to do and what we have accomplished, without doubt, is to search out the makes of instruments which are not only the highest artistic productions of their class, but which, by the merits of their construction, maintain their fine qualities in this variable and trying climate. This has been the work of close on half a century.

We have tested most of the highest makes of Pianos and when they have shown that they possess the qualities necessary beyond tone, touch and sympathetic power, we have offered them to the public often with improvements which our long experience has suggested. We have in fact been compelled, after exhaustive and long experiments, to drop our Agency for instruments which, whilst bearing good reputation in Europe, have failed to withstand the peculiar tests of the Indian climate.

In addition to representing the famous houses of

JULIUS BLUTHNER, SCHUDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
RICHARD LIPP AND SOHN, we have added that of

GROTRIAN, STEINWEG, NACHF

Whose Pianos may now be inspected at our Piano Saloon.

We offer a breadth of selection amongst the World's Best instruments which not only have their own peculiar beauties of tone and power, but which can be relied on to withstand the test of the climate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble."—So says Baron de Caters, winner of the classic race, the

CIRCUIT DES ARDENNES,

ON **DUNLOP** TYRES.

EXTRACT.	TRANSLATION.
J'atteste volontiers que les Pneus Dunlop m'ont donne la plus grande satisfaction lors de la Course du Circuit des Ardennes. Durant toute cette course je n'ai eu que deux crevaisons. C'est la premiere course ou j'ai eu si peu d'ennuis du fait des Pneus. (Sd.) Baron de Caters.	I willingly certify that the Dunlop tyres have given the greatest satisfaction in the Circuit des Ardennes race. During the whole race I had only two punctures. It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble. (Sd.) Baron de Caters.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET, GRATIS AND POST FREE.

DUNLOP TYRE Co., Ltd,

49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 14, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

MORENAS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1835,
BOMBAY.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have REMOVED TO

NO. 111 MEDOWS STREET.

MORENAS and Co. have spared no expense to make the new premises Cool and Comfortable for their Patrons.

ICES AND CONFECTIONERY.
TEA AND COFFEE.
BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.

All of the finest Quality and of the most popular Brands.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8,

PATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.
English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

LIPTON
LTD.,
TEA MERCHANTS

TO

H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

AND TO

H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £600,000
RESERVE FUND..... £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking		Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000,
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up....£6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS .....£ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND .....£ 796,815-0-0

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotell, further, Betreng Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

P. MEIDINGER,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI. Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 5th and 6th proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1907.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEAD of the Enamelling Department and First Assistant in the Department of Chemistry. Graduates with Honours in Chemistry preferred. Salary Rupees Two hundred rising to Four hundred in five years. Full particulars regarding the appointment can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned. Applications should reach the Office on or before the 21st November, 1907.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ONE PRESSING FACTORY with BUILDING MACHINERY and ACCESSORIES complete, Half Press and Finisher by Duncan Stewart & Co., and one GINNING FACTORY complete with 32 Single Roller Platt's Gins, both situated in separate compound on Frochold Land at Nandura in Berars, District Buldana. For further particulars apply to R. D. SETNA, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, at his Office in the High Court.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to 12th November, 1907, by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine for the PURCHASE of THREE GOVERNMENT TORPEDO BOATS from which all Armament and Torpedo fittings have been removed, but otherwise in running order.

DIMENSIONS OF EACH.

Length.	Breadth.	
ft. ins.	ft. ins.	Gross Tonnage.
130 10	14 6	91

The Engines are triple expansion 15" 24" 28" / 16" and have indicated about 1,100 H. P.

The Boilers, White Fosters water tube, were new in 1903 and have scarcely been used since; they have a working pressure of 180 lbs.

2. Purchaser must remove the boats from the Government Dockyard within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk.

3. Dismantling, which however is not compulsory, will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

4. Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender: balance before Vessel is removed from Dockyard.

5. Application to view the Vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

6. The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 60,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by 15th April and to be completed by 30th June '908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian, Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado,	
Western Australia:	Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:	Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian	Do.
Queensland	Do.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an officer of the O. & R. Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Calcutta, by noon, on Monday the 6th January 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 149 of 1897.

LUXMIBAI, wife of PRANJIWANDAS HURGOWANDAS, (2) KASIBAI, (3) DHUNCOOVERBAI, daughter of RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, deceased, (4) DHIRAJLAL KALIDAS and (5) LILAVANTI, grandson and granddaughter of the said RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, all legatees under the Will of RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS ..... Plaintiffs.

V s.

LADKIBAI, widow and Executrix of the late RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, and C. A. TURNER, Esquire, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Ladkibai, widow of Raghowji Mohandas..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1907, the following immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the one-fifth Share of the original third plaintiff Venibai (now deceased), during the lifetime of the first plaintiff Luxmibai and the one-fourth of Share of the said Venibai after the death of the said first plaintiff Luxmibai and all other the right, title and interest and estate of the said Venibai declared by the Decretal Order made herein on the 23rd day of April, 1898, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being in Vithalwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's No. 635, New No. 351, Old Survey No. 188, and New Survey No. 1463, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 107, and subsequently under No. 108, and now under C. Ward No. 1640, Street Nos. 111-113, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Talewady, on the West by property formerly belonging to Saccaram Sadashivji and now partly by the property belonging to Dhuramsey Roopji, and partly by the property of Ramath Raghobs, on the North formerly by the house of Vishwanath Shivji, and now by a passage, and on the South by the said Vithalwady.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY and RANCHODDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs No. 1, 2 and 3 above-named, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1907.

A. E. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
The Brushwood Boy. By Rudyard Kipling. Companion Volume to "They." Illustrated by F. H. Townsend	6 0
Indian Impressions. With some notes of Ceylon during a Winter Tour, 1906-7. By Walter Crane	5 0
Mr. Walter Crane, in this book, describes his recent tour in India and Ceylon, giving his impressions and experiences. The book will be illustrated by the Author's own sketches made on the spot, and will have a frontispiece reproduced in colour from one of the drawing exhibited at the Dowdeswell Galleries.	
The Game Animals of India, Burma, Malaya and Tibet. Being a New and Revised Edition of "The Great and Small Game of India, Burma, and Tibet." By R. Lydekker. With Sixty-nine Illustrations	15 12
This work, which has been out of print some considerable time, was previously only obtainable at the enhanced price of £4-4-0.	
In Wildest Africa. By C. G. Schillings, Author of "With Flashlight and Rifle in Equatorial East Africa." Translated by Frederic Whyte. With about 300 Illustrations direct from the Author's wonderful photographs. In two Volumes	21 0
The Official History of the War in South Africa, 1899—1902, Volumes I. and II. Compiled by Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, K. C. B. Each volume in superroyal 8vo. with a Case containing Maps and Panoramas, each.....	18 6
The Letters of Queen Victoria. A Selection from Her Majesty's Correspondence between the years 1837-1861. Published by Authority of His Majesty the King. With Many Photogravure Portraits. Edited by Arthur Christopher Benson, M. A., and Viscount Esher, G. C. V. O., K. C. B. 3 Volumes, Medium 8vo. It is expected that this work will be ready early in the Autumn of the present year. Intending purchasers are requested to register their orders as soon as may be convenient	55 2
Polo in India. By Colonel H. de B. de Lisle, C. B., D. S. O. With numerous diagrams, cuts and photographic reproductions.....	10 0

LETTS' AND COLLINS' DIARIES NOW ON HAND.

NOTICE.

Re S. N. SHAIKHADAM AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed firm of S. N. SHAIKHADAM and Co. or the Girgaum Paper Mills, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned as sole Arbitrators by whom and under whose directions the said firm is being wound up within one month from the date hereof at his Office, at 14 K., Sardar Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, after the expiration of which time the assets of the aforesaid firm will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which notices have been received by the Undersigned.—Bombay, 21st day of October, 1907.

MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO,
Sole Arbitrators.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chaders, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Heavy Comb pattern, Akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkin Handkerchiefs, Cassks, Thana Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Fugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sicelns, Ball Twines, &c

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
ON THE MAIDEN NEXT TO SKATING RINK,
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY,
FROM 26TH OCTOBER.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs	...	... Rs. 2 0
First Class Chairs	...	... ,, 1 0
Second ,,	...	... ,, 0 8
Benches	...	... ,, 0 4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2p m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, drawingroom suites, cabinets, almyrahs, handsome flower vases, and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet tone folding harmonium, sewing machine, marble top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of E. A. Peter, Esq., Manager, Beyron & Co.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the late Mr. Framji Dorabji Bharucha (Solicitor) consisting of large telescopic dining table in 5 pieces, marble top sideboard, corner cabinets, dressing and washband tables, reclining couch, camp tables, iron cot, carpets, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Platedware, Suitable for Presentation.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

An invoice of platedware, by Reed and Barton, consisting of cruet stands, tea sets, teapots, jewel boxes, powder boxes, baking dishes, butter dishes, dessert and table spoons and forks, tea spoons, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the owner to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the building materials of 4 large properties known as Macropolo Shop and Pochajee House, at the corner of the Church Gate Street, Fort, for removal.

The wood work of the building is all of very good timber and is very suitable for building chawls, stables, sheds, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R Scott & Co.'s Stable, Gowalia Tank Road, on account of the concerned.—

1. 1 four-seated miniature bicycle wheel Brougham by Windover, suitable for a single or pair, in very good condition.

2. 1 four-seated wooden wheel rubber-tyred brougham by Laurie and Marner, suitable for a single or pair.

3. 1 wooden wheel rubber-tyred victoria by Windover.

4. 1 bicycle wheel cabriolet, by Fort Factory, suitable for 14-2 to 15 hands.

5. 1 wooden wheel iron-tyred C-Spring barouche by Laurie and Marner.

6. 1 wooden wheel rubber-tyred circular glass fronted miniature brougham, suitable for a small horse.

7. 1 Rugby wheel cabriolet by J. A. Williams, suitable for 14-3 to 15-1 hands.

8. 1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-3 5 years' old, goes well in harness.

And all the above carriages are in perfect condition and will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND at Fergusson Road, Parel, suitable for building purposes.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Municipal building, on MONDAY, the 4th November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following two plots of vacant land suitable for building purposes situate on the southside of the Fergusson Road near Tricamdas Mills.

Plot A, containing about 136 square yards,
Plot B ,, ,, 566 ,, ,,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Pressing and Ginning Factory, known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., Mukhed in the Territory of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay by order of the mortgagee Mr. Rahim Vali Mohomed, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Pestonji Jehangir Hormasjee, and in exercise of the power of sale vested in the mostgagee under a mortgage, dated the 1st day of May, 1907, the following properties:—

PARTICULARS.

All the shares, right, title and interest not less than 15 annas in the rupee of the mortgagor, Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji.

Firstly.—In all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Mukhed in the Nizam's Territory, with the Cotton Ginning Factory and Press engine-house, messuages or cottages and buildings standing thereon, and the well excavated in the plot forming a portion of survey No. 66 of the side of Deghur Road, admeasuring two gunthas and five Kathis, and bounded as follows:—On the east and on the south by the Deghur Road, and on the west and north by the portion of the Survey No. 66.

Secondly.—In all that piece or parcel of land situate at Mukhed, in the Nizam's Teritory, bearing Survey No. 47, admeasuring 13 acres and 37 gunthas, the Akar whereof is rupees twelve and annas bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the field of Ramchandra Luxuman, on the west by the village of Akar, on the north by the Deghur Road, and on the south by the property known as thirdly hereinbelow described being field No. 48 and

Thirdly.—In all that piece or parcel of land bearing Survey No. 48, admeasuring 19 acres and 25 gunthas, the Akar whereof is rupees thirteen and annas eleven, and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east partly by the Umdari Village and partly by the field of Luxuman Kashinath, on the west by the village of Deghur, on the north by the secondly above described, field No. 47, and on the south by the field of Tukia Gondlay.

Together with the buildings and machinery standing thereon, all which premises being known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., and situate at Mukhed in the Territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B. C.," care of this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MESSRS. A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO. BEG to inform the Public that they are NOW REGISTERING ORDERS for the following NEW BOOKS which are due shortly:—

THE ALTAR FIRE. BY B. A. BENSON, Esq. a. Author of "The Apton Letters," "From a College Window," etc.	6 9
THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR. BY A. Conan Doyle. With 16 Page Illustrations ...	3 12
BOMBAY IN THE DAYS OF GEORGE IV. Memoirs of Sir Edward West, Chief Justice of Bombay, during the conflict of the King's Court with the East India Company. With hitherto unpublished documents by F. D. Drewett, M. A., M. D. (In the Press.)	
PLAGUES AND PLEASURES OF LIFE IN Bengal, By Lieut.-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, C. I. E., Author of "Some Indian Friends and Acquaintances" with Coloured and Half Tone Illustrations. (In the Press.)	
INDIAN JOTTINGS, FROM TEN YEARS' Experience in and around Poona City. By the Rev. E. F. Elwin, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. With Illustrations. ...	9 3
THE SOUL OF THE WORLD. BY H. FIELDing Hall, Author of 'The Soul of a People," "A People at School," etc. (In the Press.)	
MANDALAY, AND OTHER CITIES OF Burma. By V. C. Scott O'Connor, Author of "The Silken East," with about 200 Illustrations from Photographs mostly by the author and 8 Coloured Plates from Paintings by J. R. Middleton and Native Artists. Cloth Gilt, gilt Top	18 6
CRADLE TALES OF HINDUISM. BY THE Sister Nivedita, (Margaret H. Noble), Author of "The Web of Indian Life." (In the Press)	3 15
A HAND-BOOK OF THE COMMERCIAL Products of India. By Sir George Watt. (Shortly.)	
THE MAN EATERS OF TSAVO AND OTHER East African Adventures. By J. H. Patterson. Illustrated.	6 9
IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MARCO POLO, Being an Account of a Journey Overland from Simla to Pekin. By Major Clarence Dalrymple Bruce, Late Commanding the Chinese Regiment of Infantry. With Illustrations	18 6
THE MARCHES OF HINDUSTAN. THE Record of a Journey in Thibet. Trans-Himalayan India, Chinese Turkestan, Russian Turkestan, and Persia. By David Fraser, Author of "A Modern Campaign." With 150 Illustrations, Maps and Sketches	18 6
THE SCIENCE OF TRY FLY FISHING AND Salmon Fly Fishing. 2nd Edn. By F. G. Shaw	9 3
SELF RELIANCE. BY JAMES COATES, Practical Studies in Personal Magnetism, Will-power and Success through Self Help or Auto Suggestion...	4 6
THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMERCE. BY E. K. Duncan, Author of "The New Knowledge"	6 9
THE HAPPY ANNUAL. By Cecil Aldin and John Hassall	0 14
THE PRACTICAL DESIGN OF IRRIGATION WORKS. By W. G. Bligh	18 6
OPERATIVE SURGERY. By Jacobson and Rowland, 5th Edition, 2 Vols	36 12
HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH. By Louis Parkes, M D, and Henry Kenwood, M. D. 3rd Edition, Enlarged. With Illustrations	9 3

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.
Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,
KITCHEN REQUISITES.
STOVE DEPOT.
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
GRAND SOLA HAT SALE,
FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.
1ST NOVEMBER, 1907
TO
10TH NOVEMBER, 1907.
FOR
LADIES,
GENTS,
AND CHILDREN.

100 Dozen Sola Hats arrived shortly and will be sold off at Reduced price.
Don't lose this Golden Chance.
A Sale well-worth your Visit,
A visit means a lot of Saving,
Our prices defy Competition.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Bombay Road, Bombay.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the Hopeless. A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 5 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

DISCARD not only worthless but MOST injurious Copaiba, Santal, Capsules etc. TRY a Day's Discovery, ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, "GENO" cures within FOUR DAYS WITHOUT any inconvenience or ANY internal medicines. Re. 1 and Re. 2. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows St., Fort, also at other Chemists.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & Co., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board, Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

DANCING LESSONS.—Miss F. SHORT will resume her classes in November and is prepared to give private lessons. For particulars, etc., Address Miss F. SHORT, Bowen House (Top Floor), Apollo Bunder.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs WINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—About 50 tons TIMBER SCANTLING and PLANKS tongued and grooved. Can be seen at the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerics. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Hindu Clerks, Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1875.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Pieces of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are printing from their present premises to "MARMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Breeders, Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 84 Pages of the "Fall Mall Budget" 4 sts. containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 18-12: Rs. 8 and Rs. 4: respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Miss FRANCES SHORT (Gold and Silver Medallist) is returning to Bombay to resume her classes in November with an entire change of Drills after renewed study in London. SWIMMING CLASSES: TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. For terms, etc., Address Miss SHORT, Y. W. C. A., Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Customers. A visit is earnestly solicited to Car's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Cocoabas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW situate at Santa Cruz and consisting of 3 Bed-rooms, attached 2 BD wings-rooms, 2 Dining-rooms, Well Garden and stable. The whole or half portion may be let according to requirements. For rent and other particulars apply to Box No 1391, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 3 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for Auction Room Business, Salary Rupees 80 Parsi preferred. Apply personally.—CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

WANTED.—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, Hindu preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1697, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by a firm of Manchester shippers a thoroughly experienced and capable CLERK; must be a fluent correspondent and good writer. One with knowledge of Manchester goods essential. Salary Rs. 150 to start. Remunerative and permanent position. Box No. 1574, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS
BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,
Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES,
VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,
FITTINGS for all instruments.
STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.
TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

F. CABRAL & SON,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

KAMA-SHASTRA:
A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS; POST FREE.
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
A. N. Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MARTIN'S
APERIENT PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as they are the first step of any irregularity of the System a timely dose of these Pills will prevent any serious illness. They are three recommended thing for all complaints peculiar to Ladies. Most Complete and Perfect Remedy ever discovered. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, Breslaur, and Deoji Canji, such as set of dining table, and chairs, mirrored sideboard, sofas, easychairs, bedsteads, cabinets, almyras, marble topped dressing and washband tables, plated centre pieces by Reed and Barton, engravings, handsome fret work partition, screens, glassdoor book cases, windproof lamps, 21 volumes International Library of famous literature, English carpets, cottage piano by Rose & Co. in good order, rich glassware and crockery ware, best platedware, the property of E. Bollam, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of new Teakwood and Blackwood and Mahoganized Household Furniture, etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following valuable furniture such as sliding dining table for 20 persons, dining chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiter, marble-topped octagon and round table and teapoys, silk tapestry and velvet-lined suite of sofas and chairs, mirrored cabinets and chiffoniers, lady's writing table, writing and office tables, revolving top office table and office chairs, book cases, easychairs, hatstand, mahoganized single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand table, clothespresses, fancy teapoys, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to s

DO you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the live long night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold.

Odmans' Cough Elixir cures any and all coughs, cures them quickly, cures them thoroughly. It is just the right cough remedy to keep in your house to be taken by any member of your family who contracts a cough.

Odmans' Cough Elixir is a positive ease for sore throat and hoarseness. Price per bottle Rs 1-4-0; V. P. P. Annas five extra.

Sold only by

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

No. 155B., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Ouda, 3,409 tons, Captain E Gatland, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Warooncga 1,669 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo 37 cases opium 29 horses and Dr. Stone and 152 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr C W Shearme ..... R I Marine
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall ..... I G "F S
Three Torpedo Boats	..... Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator	..... Survey St

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr S D Vale ..... R I Marine
H M S High flyer	Capt G S Hedley ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr T A Le Berry ..... R I Marine
Plassy	Capt Notley ..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 29.

Amaryllis	2587 Lash	Gordiumbs Tejpal & Co
Allanton	3778 Motyer	N P W & A G & Co
Bronnaudcrsoen	2774 Kennedy	K Nixon & Co
Bodinyell	2362 Scurr	S Wallace & Co
Capri	2784 Belcito	P & R S N Co
Dunbar	3140 Lee	W & A G & Co
Ismailia	3381 Ross	M M & Co
Ilela	4159 Fraser	M M & Co
Kyleakin	1976 Lennox	K Nixon & Co
Lawada	2127 Lane	M M & Co
Nodilla	1044 Davidson	M M & Co
Nairung	2862 Thomson	M M & Co
Onda	3109 Cleland	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Dolta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	19-11	P & O Co
O & R	Quilon	2483	Anderson	Calcutta	9-11	M M & Co
D&R	Walton Hall	3225	Tarry	Kobe	29-10	R N & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Gray	Jeddah	7-11	B & I S N Co
K	Aleppo	2526	Webster	Hull via Kobe	3-11	F M & Co
L	Ipswich	1613	Pilling	Jeddah	N F	Sind S N Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldock	Falda	31-10	The Shah S N Co
N	Puri	683	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
O	Islami	1604	Newly	R S Ports	6-11	B & I S N Co
P	Schwarzenfels	3800	Franzius	H'burg	3-11	Glade & Co

Offside N

Sarasvati		443	Ahmed		N F	Bo S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri		553	Mahomed	M'anagar		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Alovi	2124	Hill	Kobe	6-11	B & I S N Co
2	Massilia	3091	Thomson	Liverpool	3-11	W & A G & Co
4	John Hardie	2416	McMillan	Antwerp	9-11	W & A G & Co
5	Takasaki Maru	4483	Mockler	Kobe	4-11	N Y Kaisha
7	Hoosinee	993	Jenkins	N F		B & I S N Co
8	Koerber	3240	Forestt	Trieste	1-11	A E S N Co
12	Macedonia	3245	Evans	London	2-11	P & O Co
13	Supreme	2426	Rutter	New Port	9-11	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Shah Allum		1217	Davison	Jedda		I-11 Besajee Tajbhoy

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Waroonga s	Bamber	Basreh Oct 16

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai &c
	R I M S Minto	Goldsmith	Calicut

The steamer Ouda Garland for Rangoon &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Naderi, for Jedah,
" Takasaki Maru, for Japan.
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names	From
29	Shahjehan	J P Tous	Monimein
	Ras Dara	J M Cambridge	Middlesbrough
	Weissenfels	H Siebje	Do
	Ecendale	W Buyers	Moulmein
	Warrior	H Neilson	Bangkok
	Satara	J M Tyrrell	Colombo
	Unkuni	R Kessler	Natal
	Ailsa Craig	A D Mosely	Camaran
	Lama	R B Hirst	Rangoon ;

DEPARTURES.

27	M Moung Ch / Nadir	J E Drake	Chittagon
	Ring Craig	T W Corkhill	Bombay
	Ella	W F Cowper	Dundee
	Dragoman	W H Watkeys	Bombay
	Bangala	J H Middleton	Bombay
	Warora	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Gogovale	J S Baldock	Bombay
		H C Hood	Karachi

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—60 cwt niger seed, Baner and Krause; 153 cwt condiments and currypowder, Merwanji Poonjiji and Sons, 5,000 cwt oilseed, cake, Glade and Co; 150 cwt myrabollams, E. Oomersey; 100 bales wool, M. Ratansi; 35 bales cotton waste, J. C. Tadiwalla; 30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, L. Hurbhum; 31 bales wool, D. Goolabchund.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—62 bales yarn rugs, W. & A. Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—1,320 cwt myrabollams, E. Oomersey; 10 cwt cane, V. Hurridas.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—15 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 2 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—990 cwt linseed, J. Fachiri, 2 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 200 cwt cashew nuts, J. Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Silver dale s—2,000 cwt castorseed, W. & A. Graham and Company.

FOR PORTSAID (For order).

Dunbar s—5,000 cwt mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

John, Hardie s—20 bales hemp, P. Bhimji, 5 bales twist, J. A. Begbie and Co; 40 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—1,928 cwt wheat bran, L. Dreyfus and Co; 55 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 4 bales hemp, P. Bhimji; 165 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 957 cwt ajmaseed, Worman and Co; 180 cwt poppyseed, Baner and Krause; 4 bale cotton and 38 bales twist, L. F. Campbell and Co; 2,150 cwt seed cake, Glade and Co; 7 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

John Hardie s—1 bale cotton, and 20 bales cotton fly and waste, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s—1,100 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—53 bales cotton, Dhujibhoy B. Petit and Company.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: 89, Apollo Street.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 28.*] [BOMBAY, *October 29.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	82 1/2		1/4
3 do.	Rentes ...	94 1/4	un	chgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2		1/4
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	64 3/8		1/16
Bar Silver in London ...		28 1/8	1/8	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	28 7/16	3/16	
Do.	in New York ...	60 1/2	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		4·83		
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	25·3	1/2	
Do.	do. do. New York.	20·54 1/2	2	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 1/2	since 15 Aug	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5 1/8	1/4	
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 1/8	1/8	
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 7/8	7/8	
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6	1/2	
Interest Day-to-day	Loans ...	3 3/4	3/8	
Do. 7-day	Market Loans	3 7/8	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3¾d unchgd.
Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Irregular.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales...	...8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	15,000
Mid-Americans	6·03 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 3/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·69	5·51	5·59	5·58
—02	—03	—02	—02
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5·58	5·57	5·57	5·57
—01	—02	—01	—01

June-July
5·56
—02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	53,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	79,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	16,000 "
Do. to Continent... ...	35,000 "
Spot Cotton—10 69 —15	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·08 —23	Declined owing to disappointing attitude of spinners and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Do. do. of Mar. 9 96 —21	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton,—10 1/2 —3/16	
Futures—Month of December ...	9·92 —20
Do. do. January ...	9·88 —22
Closing Tone of Futures,—Irregular.	

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,900,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 413 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 58 —Apl.-May.—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 57½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 0 3/4d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 2d. Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
11 Packages Sovs	24,495	Jeddah	Islami	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins	11,767			
Rupees	1,997			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [29TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened at 1s. 3 31/32d. T. T., 1s. 4d. for Demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 5/16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. One Bank only was open to buy Bills for near delivery at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight but only a few Bills were placed. There was no enquiry for remittance at our quotations and moderate amounts of T. T. and demand were placed at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1/32d. respectively. Far Eastern rates are slightly firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31/32d. to 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d. to 1s 4 1/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 9/32d. to 5/16 1.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139½
Hongkong—20 days' sight...	153
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	150 1/2
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	203 1/2

Government Paper :—
At opening to-day the quotations were Rs. 96 15/16 for cash and the first settlement and Rs. 96 11/16 for the second settlement. Owing to the approaching settlement a fairly large business has been done, the market advancing to Rs. 97 1/16 at which we close steady. A fair amount of business has also been done for the later settlement at rates fluctuating between Rs. 96 11/16 to Rs. 96 3/4. Calcutta market has been quieter to-day, their rates being advised as Rs. 96 13/16 ready and Rs. 96 9/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97·1
1st Settlement	" 97·1
2nd Settlement...	" 96·13

Bullion :—
On Monday Bar silver in London improved 1/8 to 28 1/8 for ready and 3/16 to 28 7/16 for delivery in two months' forward. New York was also 1/4 better at 60 1/2. At opening to-day the local Market recovered to 70 13/16 ex-duty but the improvement was not maintained, the rate closing at 70 5/8 Forward. The market closed at 71 ex-duty. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Ls.	s.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	70	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	71	0	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	71	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
In spite of the continued decline in America our market keeps fairly steady. Good Broach opened at Rs. 263 and remained at this price throughout the day. Bengals and Comras discriptions are easier. Only a small business has been done as exporters to Europe are out of the market, and Japan buyers are quiter. The market closes quiet as under.

Ready cotton is dull with little doing either in new or old crop.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	273	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	265	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptee Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	235	January 08
" Khangaum-Akola	221	"
" Amraoti ...	220	"
" Muttia ...	206	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	209/10	"
" Bengals ...	201/2	"
F. G. H. G. " ...	190 1/2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	14,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·61	5·54	5·52	5·52	5·52
—08	—07	—07	—06	—03
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
5·51	5·51	5·51	5·50	
—06	—08	—03	—06	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firmer but there is not much doing at present. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 0	B. T.
December	" 8 14 0	R. T.
New Crop, May	" 9 15 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is firm with a moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 12 0	
Yellow Guzerat	" 10 11 0	

Gingellyseed :—
The market is excited and sellers have withdrawn. We quote nominally :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 62 0 0	
" " 75 p. c.	" 61 0 0	
Black Kutni	" 53 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

Tone—Firm.	Rs. 12 6 0

Castorseed :—

Tone—Steady.	Rs. 29 8 0

Cottonseed :—

Tone—Steady.	Rs. 23 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firm.	Rs. 48 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Mowraseed :—

Tone—Steady.	Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.

Wheat :—
The market is firmer and we quote :—

New White Delhi, April-May.	Rs. 6 0 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1 362 1/2
India	62
Indian Specie Bank	48 1/2

Mills :—

David	395
Kobinoor	720
Manekji Petit	3,125

Miscellaneous :—

Sardar Carbonic Gas Co., Ld. ...	90
Treacher and Co	500

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	450

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cottun	4,659	bales.
Wheat	23,128	cwts.
Linseed	2,205	"
Rapeseed	848	"
Gingellyseed	9,825	"
Poppyseed	548	"
Groundnuts	277	"
Castorseed	2,682	"
Rice	4,520	"
Myrabollams	251	"
Cottonseed	1,919	"
Mowraseed	6,251	"
Gram	825	"
Jowar	2,593	"
Maize	224	"

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, R. V. A.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

317 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

There will be a Lecture at the R.V.A. Club on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 7 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

* * * * *

319 E B Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 6th inst. at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.

* * * * *

322 SPOON COMPETITIONS.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and class firing practice on Sunday the 3rd proximo.
Trains leave Bombay as follows :—Colaba 6 a m and 8-40 a m, Churchgate at 6-5 a m and 6-45 a m, Grant Road at 6-15 a m and 6-55 a m.

323 ISSUE OF ARMS.

Arms will be issued from Fort Head-Quarters daily from 9-30 a m to 12 noon and from Byculla on Friday evening at 8-30 p m.
The Arms withdrawn, from stores must be returned by the 5th proximo, for C O M Armourers inspection.

H. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. R. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

319. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 2nd proximo. To-day Wednesday the 30th—Commanding Officer's Parade, Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.
Dress—Uniform with Forage Caps, without Arms.
II—"H" Coy Parade at 5 p m on company parade ground.
Thursday the 31st—Semaphore Drill at 7 a m Fall in, in rear of Telegraph Quarters.
II—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground, at 7-45 a m.
III—"I", "K" and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
Friday the 1st Proximo—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
VI—All Recruits of the current season will report at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
Saturday the 2nd Proximo—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 7-30 a m.
320 Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be started early in November, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant's Office by the 31st Instant.
321 Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to companies as follows :—
No 4164 Vol J Clark "A" Company.
No 4694 Vol W G B Alfrey, "C" Company.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 As. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—October 24, at their residence, 4 Penn Road, Alipore, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Williams, a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed to large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 5-33m., 5-58a. Low water, 1-3m., 11-52a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., any, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p. m.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17 Elphins one Circle 3-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 6th, New Moon, 4h. 8-9m, a. m.; Nov. 12th, First Quarter, 10h. 44·4m. p. m.; Nov. 20th, Full Moon, 5h. 34·3m. a.m.; Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51·0m. a. m.; Nov 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 31.—High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 7-0m., 7-22a.; Low water, 1-53m.
Friday, November 1.—Factory Commission assembles in Bombay. P. and O. steamer "Oriental", with English mails of 18th October, due to arrive at 7 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 8-3m., 8 32a.; Low water, 1-18m., 2-31a.
Saturday, November 2.—Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 8 49m., 9-17a.; Low water, 2-18m., 3-7a.
Sunday, November 3.—23rd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 9-28m., 9-58a. Low water, 3-8m., 3 42a.
Monday, November 4.—Divali Festival. Bank holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 10 4m., 10 38a. Low water, 3-33m., 4-16a.
Tuesday, November 5.—Divali holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 40m., Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 10-39m.; 11-18a., Low water, 4-35m., 4-49a.

ARAB-HORSES BREAK LOOSE.—While three Arab horses were being led from the Docks on Monday evening, they managed to break loose from the control of the men in charge of them, and bolted down Gorapdeo Road, knocking down and injuring three Hindu women, Dhondi, Kushi and Rakhua. The women were taken to the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where they were attended to and sent home.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature, the Board resumed consideration of the offer of the Bombay Cloth Market Company, Limited, and resolved to accept its offer for the lease of 289 square yards of land at the junction of Princess Street and Road No. 7, at a yearly rental of Rs. 9 per square yard.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) The paper to be read is "The Function of Anthropology in the Re-construction of primitive human history, as illustrated by a complete theory on the pre-Aryan settlers in prehistoric India, their origin, their entry into and movements in India," by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion and Madagascar ports, per s.s. "Oceanien," will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow 31st instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries s.s. "Oceanien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11 a.m. on the 31st instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 11 a.m. on the same day.

RASH DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Khusal Morar, a coachman, with driving a vehicle on the 28th instant in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. After recording the evidence his Worship, in delivering judgment, said that it appeared that the accused was driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner on Monday morning from the Vellard, and collided with the carriage of Mr. William Greenshaw at the junction of Clark road and the Vellard, in spite of the timely warning given by the coachman Devnandan Vithoo. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

SMOKING-CHIMNEY CASE.—In the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Municipal Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared to prosecute Mr. J. Cunningham, chief engineer of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, for using or permitting to be used, 22 furnaces of the eleven boilers of the mills under his charge in a way which did not, so far as practicable, consume its own smoke, and which emitted dense black smoke, causing a nuisance, in contravention of Section 391 of the Municipal Act. Dr. Sorab Cowasji, who is the Divisional Health Officer of those parts, and other witnesses were examined by Mr. Dunlop. Some photographs of dense smoke, taken under the direction of the Municipal authorities, were put in by the prosecution. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Pleader, defended the accused. One of the defences was that, if anybody was responsible, it was the head serang whose duty it was to look to the clearing and the coaling of the furnaces by the firemen; and not the accused, whose duty was general superintendence. Evidence for the defence was called, and the hearing was adjourned.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden to-day :—

7 to 9 p. m.

March	H. I. M.	Middleton
Overture	La Belle de Nuit	Hermann
Valse	Reverie Seducteur	Rosas
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Serenade	Au Dieu	Czibulka
American Sketch	The Darkie Pantheon	Luther
Valse	Souvenirs de Baden Baden	Bosquet
Two-Step	Nelson Spruce	Thurban

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m to-day :—

Facklet mzz		E. P. Elliot
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Selection	The Merry Widow	F. Lehar
Serenade	The Waters	J. Perry
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg	Jean Gaysll
Valse	Ponyo four	P. Bayle

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE (PARSI DIVISION).—The Hon. Secretaries, Parsi Division, of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of following subscriptions and donations to the Division :—Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, Rs. 30; Messrs. Shapurji B. Bharucha, Merwanji and Hormusji Cama, and Mrs. Hirabai Jamsetji Petit, each Rs. 25; Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir J. Cowasji Jehangir, Messrs. Bomonji Dinshah Petit, D. J. Tata, Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers, Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett, each Rs. 20; Mrs. Ruttonbai Edulji Banaji, Messrs. Chheikuka and Co., Merwanji and Sons, D. B. Lam and Co., each Rs. 15; Drs. K. E. Dadachanji, Framroze Nowrosji Kapadia, H. L. Batttiwala (By money order), Mrs. M. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Framji Bomonji Jeejeebhoy, Fardunji Bomonji Jeejeebhoy, H. A. Wadya, H. E. Allbless, A. P. Boyce (from Belgaum by M. O.) Sir Dinshaw Petit, Messrs. J. and K. Bejonji N. Kapadia, F. S. Televarkhan, Manchershah N. Chandbhai, Shapurji N. Chandabhai, D. C. Pandole, K. S. Framji, A. S. Framji, H. C. Petit, The Dady Manockjee Limjee Charity Fund, per Mrs. Hirabai Rustom D. N. Wadia, each Rs. 10; sums below Rs. 10 amount to Rs. 221; total Rs. 716.

CART-DRIVER'S COMPLAINT.—Joseph Phillips, a Native Christian a cart-driver, has complained to Superintendent Williamson of D Police Division, that on Monday a Mahomedan induced him to drive his cart to a place behind the Moos Buildings, on the pretence that there was a load of bricks to be conveyed to Dadar. While at the place, the accused, Maneek Nanabhai, came up to him and told him to clear out of the place on pain of being beaten and forcibly ejected. Accused claimed the carts and bullocks as his. Complainant was astonished at this claim to ownership: he entreated the accused to return to him his property, but to no purpose. Then a complaint was lodged; the Superintendent had the accused arrested. He recovered complainant's property, which was valued at about Rs. 200. In the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. Jafforbhai Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes presented the accused Maneckji Nanabhai Todiwala on a charge of stealing the cart and bullocks of Joseph Phillips. Mr. F. W. Pereira, Pleader, defended the accused. Accused's statement was to the effect that he had lent to the complainant's father-in-law Rs. 150 on the pledge of the cart and bullocks, believing that the pledge was the same property which was in charge of the complainant. The Magistrate said that the accused was guilty of this charge. He was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 50.

SUICIDE WHILE TEMPORARILY INSANE.

Yesterday morning, in the St. George's Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, A ting Corner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Benjamin Arthur Maine, (27), a native of Melbourne, Australia, who had committed suicide by shooting himself with four shots out of a five-chambered revolver, in Frere Road on Monday afternoon. The matter has been reported. Deceased was a chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, where his brother William Henry Maine also held a similar appointment. Up to five days ago, the brothers lived together at Byculla; but the deceased wanted better accomodation, and he removed to new quar

BUY AT THE FACTORY.

You want to buy the best article procurable at the lowest price. Then come to us. We make all classes of Pure Wool Fabrics, and we sell them under the trade mark "LALIMLI" as a guarantee of their genuineness. Our manufactures include Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, &c., &c. They are all warranted pure wool throughout. May we send you free patterns? They will be gladly sent on receipt of a postcard addressed—

MAIL DEPT.,

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE

FOR

Cool and Comfort

use only

B. E. C.

FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

WORKS AND OFFICES,

9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 1,50,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

P. MEHTA & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

THE most reliable house in Bombay, for Jewellery, Wedding and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.

A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes, Embroidery, and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in Stock.

PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION

109, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Telephone No. 298.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 9125 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

BUYERS OF PUMPING MACHINERY

ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH

DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.,

Engineers and Machinery Importers,

9, Marine Street, BOMBAY.

WE HOLD IN STOCK:—

WORTHINGTON DUPLEX STEAM PUMPS.
LANE PATENT BOILER FEED PUMPS.
RAILWAY PATTERN KITE MOTION PUMPS.
PULSOMETER STEAM PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
ROTARY HAND PUMPS.
MANUAL FIRE PUMPS

Agents in Bombay Presidency for

WORTHINGTON PUMP Co., LTD.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY

Sold Everywhere.

BLUTHNER

Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World.

Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Accidents and Disease

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1907.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

THE thirty-seventh annual report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint, which has just been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of his Majesty, is a remarkably interesting document. It tells us of money, of gold and silver and notes which will never be ours, but some of which may be ours, if we work for it and if we have luck. Still only some. The year 1906, it seems, was characterised by exceptionally heavy demands for Imperial coins in each of the three coinage metals. No less than a hundred and a half millions of such coins were struck, a figure which has only once before been exceeded, namely in 19 0 when about a hundred and seven and a half millions were produced. This increase in the Imperial coinage was accompanied, however, by a great falling-off in the volume of the Colonial coinages, brought about by the complete cessation of demands from Hongkong, but the total coinage of the year, both as regards number of pieces and value, was still above the average of the previous ten years. Gold bullion weighing 3,220,819 standard ounces of the value of £12,541,066, was imported into the Mint for coinage during the year, and the value of light gold coin received for re-coinage was £2,700,000 and its weight 685,698 ounces. The Australian mints turned out £11,474,691 of coins, and new gold coin was received at the Bank of England from Australia during 1906 amounting to £4,091,500. It is shown that the gold coins received and weighed at the Bank of England during the year amounted to 49,756,045, two hundred thousand less than in the previous year, while the percentage of half sovereigns was higher than in any year since 1894. The continuous increase in the amounts of coin of the latter denomination accepted as light since 1899 is in accordance with anticipations. It is due to a considerable percentage now falling ight, of the coinage of 1892-93, when unusually large issues were made, and it is probable that the maximum effect of these large issues has now been reached. The value of the light gold coins withdrawn from circulation during the year was £2,705,331 and the total loss in weight, £29,556-6s.-10d. The total value of light coin withdrawn under the Coinage Act of 1891 from the 16th March 1892 to the 28th February of the present year amounted to £53,060,000 and the total charges to the Coinage Fund £767,448.

It was thought that the demand for silver coin for the United Kingdom would show some improvement as compared with 1905, but the actual increase was much greater than anticipated, notwithstanding the fact that no issues of new coin were made to Scotland or Ireland. The amount taken by the Bank of England, £805,100, exceeded the total of the issues to the United Kingdom during the previous four years. The amount shipped to sterling-using colonies, £899,395 also represents a very large increase over the issues of recent years and it has, in fact, only been exceeded by those of 1900, which reached the large sum of £1,089,235. The total number of silver coins issued during the year, excluding Maundy money, was 29,413,578, as against 12,316,280 in 1905. The worn silver withdrawn from circulation was 2,208,684 ounces, equivalent to a loss of £58,951. The total value of the double florins issued from the date of their introduction in 1887 until 1890 when the coinage was discontinued amounted to £533,125. Of these, £306,116 have already been withdrawn and remelted. The weight of silver bullion purchased for coinage during 1906 was 3,525,571 ounces, representing an issue value of £969,533. The cost was £456,579; therefore the profit in it was £512,953, equivalent to 112·47 per cent., and on the purchases of bullion and worn coin together, of 40·43 per cent. The issue of imperial bronze coin in 1906 reached a total of £148,520, and exceeded that of any year since 1862. A proportion of the increased demand for copper is attributed to the activity of trade, "which has penetrated even to the travelling and street hawker class, for whose business bronze is the popular and best adapted coin," and to the recent development of electric tramways throughout the kingdom, which has also had a stimulating effect on the demand for bronze coin. But we are told that undoubtedly another cause was the rapid development during the last two years of the use of automatic machines operated by pence. These penny-in-the-slot machines are extensively used by companies and municipal and local authorities who supply electricity and gas. To these machines may be added those belonging to companies which provide sweetmeats, matches and so forth, and, together, apparatus of the kind withdraws no less than £250,000 of pence from active circulation.

The Mint report records the introduction of several new coins into colonial circulation, besides which our new nickel one-anna piece pales into insignificance. In 1905 it was determined to give Uganda and the East Africa protectorates the rupee central system as current in Ceylon. In view of various local circumstances it was decided that the coins subsidiary to the silver currency should be perforated and be manufactured of nickel bronze or other metal or mixed metal. The obverse of the silver coins bears an effigy of His Majesty, consisting of head and bust, wearing the Imperial crown and robe of State, with the collar of the Garter and the badge of the Bath, and looking to the right, with the legend "Edward VII King and Emperor." On the reverse a lion is depicted, in the background a lofty-pointed mountain. At the base of the table the value of the coin and the year of the issue are inserted. The legend is "East Africa and Uganda protectorates." The ten, five, one, and half cent-pieces are perforated, as it was proposed our annapieces should be, and do not bear the effigy of the King. About the same time steps were taken to introduce into Nigeria a subsidiary coin other than British bronze, which might be acceptable to the natives and conveniently adapted to their requirements. It was finally determined to introduce a nickel bronze penny and a one-tenth-of-a-penny piece of aluminium. On the obverse is a crown and on the reverse the seal of Solomon. Attention is drawn in the report to the increase in the loss per million sterling on the gold coinage. The loss was almost entirely due to the inferior quality of much of the gold bullion received. The presence of the impurities which caused the brittleness is not detected by the ordinary test made by the assayers and is not revealed until the bullion sent for manufacture has been standardised by the addition of copper. Up to the year 1870 the Master of the Mint had the right to reject gold bars found brittle in the process of coining, but in that year, as the result of experiments the regulation was not insisted on. The arrangement worked well until 1899 when a considerable number of ingots refined from rough bullion originally produced by the cyanide process were imported. Since then the proportion has increased and the question of reinforcing the old regulation has again been raised in a very definite and serious form. It remains to be seen whether the process generally used in London can be so improved as to cope efficiently with the impurities left by the cyanide process. If not, it may become necessary to submit for consideration a revision of the regulations governing the receipt of gold bullion for coinage and to examine the present limitations of the Department in respect to refining and purifying gold.

ANNIVERSARY OF WADIA'S FIRE TEMPLE.

TO-DAY, on the thirtieth of October, the Parsis commemorate the 77th anniversary of one of the four of their most sacred Fire Temples, and the community keep this as a festival, the Government also having long ago recognised it as a Parsi holiday in their annual list. The Parsis have two classes of fire temples, Atash Aderan and Atash Bahram, of which the latter is considered most sacred. Most of the thirty temples in Bombay belong to the former or less sacred class; whilst only four belong to this very sacred class called Atash Bahram. Of these four the oldest was consecrated nearly a century and a quarter ago on September 29th 1783, and was built at the expense of Dady, a wealthy Parsi of the Kadmi sect. The Parsis are divided into two sects, the Kadmis and the Rusmis, their division being not in any doctrinal points of religion, but on a point of chronology. The Rusmis intercalated a month in their calculations, while the Kadmis have not done so. Thus the two parties differ in their calendar by a month, the Kadmis running in advance of the other party and beginning their year thirty days sooner. This is the whole difference between, the two and it must be said that this is not much of a difference. Yet this little thing was enough to separate the community into two sects, about 150 years ago first at Surat, and then in Bombay also, and these sects were formerly bitterly opposed to each other. Dady being a Kadmi he consecrated the Atash Bahram he built in Bombay in 1783 according to the Kadmi rites. The Rusmi sect was the more numerous in Bombay, and they felt that they should have an Atash Bahram for their sect also similar to Dady's. They had to wait for 47 years till their desire was fulfilled. Many of the wealthy families belonged to the Kadmi sect, whilst the Rusmis, though numerically very strong, had few wealthy families on their side. The Lowji family was then famous as shipbuilders of the East India Company, and it belonged to the Rusmi sect. Some of its heads had long cherished the desire of supplying this need for a separate Fire Temple of the most sacred class for their Rusmi sect and do for it what Dady had done for his Kadmi party. One of the most respected of these Lowjis—who were also called Wadias or carpenters from their profession of shipbuilders, as they had much to do with wood, ships in those days being built of timber—by name Hormusji Bomonji, at last resolved to build such a sacred Fire Temple.

In the third decade of the last century the controversy which had originally divided the two sects was again hotly revived, and the question of intercalation had come to be fiercely disputed by the two parties as if it were a vital matter of dogma on which the salvation of their souls depended. This fierce controversy which divided the sects more than ever, helped no doubt Hormasji's resolution to have a separate temple for the Rusmis. But he died somewhat suddenly at the age of 60 on 7th March 1826, when the interculatory controversy was at its height, without having his desire about the Fire Temple fulfilled. Upon his death his sons, and especially his eldest son Bomonji Hormasji Wadia, who later became Sheriff of Bombay for 1859 and a well known leader of the native community, piously took upon themselves to fulfill their father's cherished desire, and in four years caused a Fire Temple of the most sacred order to be built at the junction of Princess and Girgaum Roads, and consecrated on 17th November 1830. This Fire Temple or Atash Bahram is the second of its kind in Bombay, and celebrates its 77th anniversay to-day. The Parsis having no leap year in their calendar, go one day in advance of us every four years, and this accounts for their celebrating the anniversary to-day instead of on the 17th November, eighteen days in advance. It is the first Fire Temple of the Rusmis, who form the great majority of the Parsis, who venerate it much. Since its consecration the Kadmis have built another such Temple in 1845 on Queen's Road. Up to 1896 there were only these three Fire Temples of the most sacred order in Bombay. But on 17th October of the latter year the Rusmis consecrated a second such Fire Temple for their sect. Thus there are two Atash Bahrams or Fire Temples for each of the two sects of Parsis. It must be said that all four are indiscriminately used by both sects, who have long since ceased to have any animosity against each other. They both feel now that neither party is right in its calculation of time, and there is some talk now of merging the two sects into one by following a rational method of calculating time by a reformed calendar different from what both sects have at present.

POSTMEN'S FICTITIOUS GRIEVANCES.

AGITATION seems to be a cancerous growth in India at present. The latest local example of agitation and alleged unrest is furnished by the Bombay Postmen. It is little more than a year ago that they went out on strike and the signal failure of the movement will be remembered. The Department was willing to redress legitimate grievances but definitely refused to be coerced, and the men, in the end, were only too glad to apologise humbly and to be taken back to their old positions. In some cases then it was imperative to make examples, but the men as a whole received considera tion to which they were hardly entitled. Although the Department refused to make any promise as to increasing the pay of the men, the whole matter was considered and it was recognised that the rate of pay was hardly commensurate with the increase in the cost of living in Bombay. As a result, an entirely new scale of pay was devised and it now stands as the most generous departmental pay in the Presidency. With the scheme decided upon by the authorities the men expressed themselves satisfied and there the matter should have ended. Recent events, however, have proved that the Post Office Augean Stables have not been swept clean, and lately it was discovered that another agitation exactly similar to that of last year has been spreading. We congratulate the authorities on their promptitude in discovering the matter, and still more on their straightforward manner in settling it. No service, whether it be under Government or private enterprise, can prosper while discontent is fostered by a few malcontents and when such are found it is the only safe course to see that they are put out of position to carry on their underhand trade. The malcontents at the Bombay Post Office to-day have been divided into two classes. The more serious offenders have suffered instant dismissal, those who have retracted their word and profess to be discontented with the new lot have been told to seek work elsewhere, while one man who has recognised and acknowledged that he has been a dupe has been pardoned. It is well, perhaps, that there should be an instance that the Department can show clemency, but we think that a single instance is sufficient and hope that a drastic example will be made of the remainder. At no time can striking be considered justifiable. It is war, the thing against which Labour agitators raise the loudest cry. But the present instance is a particularly bad one. The strike last year occurred before there had been any proper negotiations. Too generous treatment, it would seem, followed, and the offenders, rejoicing in their supposed immunity from punishment, have seen fit to return to their old tactics. Whether the present affair originated in the Post Office, we doubt, inclining rather to believe that it is the work of one of the many professional agitators whose influence is frequently felt even in high places in Bombay. But, whether they are originators or agents matters little and the public must agree that no measures can be too stringent to suppress disorder in the ranks of a Department of Goverment which is so essentially bound up with the public comfort. A severe lesson is needed and it has been given, and we hope it will be understood so that it may not be necessary to extend it in further directions.

WE learn that the Factory Labour Commission will assemble in Bombay on the 1st November. After settling preliminaries, they will proceed to Ahmedabad and commence their investigation there on the 8th November. On the return journey Broach will be visited, on 15th November, and work will be commenced in Bombay on the 16th November by which date Mr. Beaumont the member from England will have arrived. It is understood that the meetings will be held at the Secretariat, and that the proceedings will be public.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Britannia," Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 28th instant.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Minto," under the command of Lieut. D. Goldsmith, sailed yesterday for Calicut.

THE question regarding a fresh survey of a portion of the Sind Coast has been referred to the Government of India.

A SUM of nearly two thousand rupees has been subscribed for the Sullivan Memorial Scholarship and Medal Fund, to provide scholarship at the Roorkee College, in memory of the late Mr. William Sullivan of the United Provinces P. W. D.

THE Secretary of State has now communicated his decision regarding the rearrangement of the South Indian Railway system, and we learn that he has determined to hand over the Bangalore-Madras section to the New Southern Mahratta Railway, thereby facilitating the flow of traffic into Madras. Regarding the junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the Secretary of State's decision is to leave the junction at Raichur as at present, this being a compromise between the competing proposals which suggested Wadi and Guntakal respectively.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is now enjoying the strenuous life of a bear hunter in Louisiana. He is up by five in the morning, breakfasts off a deer steak, coffee, and rolls, and is following the trail among the cane-brakes before the sun rises over the Mississippi level. He is accompanied by negroes and dogs.

THE snow block upon the Lowari Pass proves to have been very severe. The detachment of the Chitral Reliefs which had to go back were detained at Drosh nearly a week, but have succeeded in crossing at last and reached Zearat all well yesterday. They are expected at Mirga to-day.

A MAMMOTH'S tusk has been unearthed during excavations at Water Orton, on the farm of the Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board. It was broken at one part, but the general state of preservation is good. The larger piece has a length of fully 18 inches, while the smaller piece measures nearly a foot in length.

An employee of the Bank of Brussels, whose son was sentenced a year ago to three years' imprisonment for stealing from the bank, has disappeared, taking with him £14,000. The man's name is Loyson, and he is a native of Heer, in Holland. He left a note for the manager of the bank, stating that he took the money to revenge himself on the bank for the cruel treatment of his son.

PRUSSIA denies to the Poles a reasonable degree of regard for their own nationality, but she offers them a substitute. This takes the form of a Royal palace, which for a year or two now has been under construction at Posen, and will, when finished, be the most complete in contemporary equipments and splendours of all the Kaiser's palaces. It has been decided that the Crown Prince shall hold a kind of Court at Posen, with the new palace for his residence.

THE operations of the smuggler of works of ancient art have for the moment been transferred from Italy to Spain, which country had hitherto been somewhat strangely overlooked. It is stated that two of the finest works of that characteristically Spanish painter known as El Greco have been clandestinely sold to French purchasers from an old church in Toledo, their places being taken by skilful copies, while the originals were whirled by motor car over the frontier into France.

A TERRIBLE case of "cavalleria rusticana" is reported from Nasdad, in Lower Hungary, where two brothers named Cstzmas, having the misfortune to fall insanely in love with a young woman, became so madly jealous of each other that they at last agreed upon a duel to the death. Being of the peasant class, their resolve took a savage turn, and they fought with hatchets, one falling dead with his skull cloven, and the other sustaining a fatal crushing in of the chest bones.

THE funeral took place at St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green, on Oct. 9, of Mr. Edward William Keily, who for nearly forty years was the deputy traffic manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, and who had resided in India about half a century. He succumbed to a short illness on Oct. 4, in his seventy-seventh year, at his residence, "Rockcliffe," Hawke Road. A Requiem Mass was held in the Upper Norwood Convent Church, by Canon Keily, cousin of the deceased, and the Rev. Father Joseph Haynes. Those assembled at the grave included Mr. J. I. Berry (Secretary, Great Indian Peninsula Railway), Mr. W. B. Wright (Traffic Manager of Indian Railways), Messrs. J. R. Manning, S. F. Keating, W. Blackwall, M. Cantopher, E. Dangerfield, sen. and jun., and others.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

New South Wales Wools.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

THE turn in the Nile that last week the Acting Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works thought might be deferred and so retrieve to some extent the poorness of the flood has contrary to expectation just occurred. The fall of the flood has begun on both the Blue Nile and the Atbara. There is no improvement now to be expected and the Acting Adviser reports that to all intents and purposes the flood is over. The basins are filling but slowly the discharge should begin early in October but as is always the case in years of low flood the manipulation of the basins will be a long and difficult operation. The area of fallow land ("sharaki") is likely to be the same as in 1902, and, as the present flood is so much inferior to that of 1902, this result may be considered highly satisfactory. Rumours of damage to the crop by mists troubled the market during the week, and to this cause, to the persistent reserve of spinners towards "futures," and to the fundamental weakness of the Egyptian situation at present may be attributed the net decline of 11-32 in price of the week's business. Reports on the crop from the plantations continue satisfactory, but there is not quite the same note of elation as before. The quality, in particular, appears hardly to be all that is desired. In fineness and silkiness of texture the average staple so far received seems inferior; but it is fair to add that Lower Egypt has hardly yet begun to send cotton to market. No one, however, would object to a short period of humidity; that is the chief requirement to improve the silkiness of the staple, which has suffered from the extreme dryness of the season."

Another reason for the apparent inferiority of this season's Egyptian staple, is perhaps more serious still than the caprices of temperature. It is to be feared that the high prices ruling for cotton are contributing to the ruin of much good soil in Egypt. The temptation to grow cotton year after year on the same land is one to which the fellaheen succumb more alarming unanimity than ever before. Our Alexandria correspondent writes that on one estate which he has just visited, a cultivator who, though a peasant, is a rich man, has grown cotton on the same fields for thirteen years in succession. That is why fields of stunted cotton can be seen to-day in districts of once lovely soil which should long ago have been fertilised with growths of lucerne. "A crying need of the country is," he says, "agricultural instruction for the sellaheen. They would assimilate it, as witness their readiness to profit by example in the destruction of the cotton worm. A body of opinion, Native and European, is growing up in Egypt, to exert pressure on the Government to this end." The first auction of the season has taken place on the State Domains. Though the silkiness of the staple was recognised as inferior to that of previous years, the prices obtained were remarkably high, the total quantity of 2,704 cantars of Afifi being sold at an average price of T. 20½; and the buyers were four of the largest houses in Alexandria. The ginning yield to date up to September 30 is estimated at about 2 per cent in quantity more than at the corresponding date in 1906.

An exhibition of wools from New South Wales was held recently at Capetown which caused considerable interest, especially among the members of Parliament for the farming districts. These wools which were sent over by the Agricultural Department of New South Wales on loan or as a gift to the Agricultural Department at Capetown, were not specially chosen, but were designed to represent a good average of New South Wales wools. The numerous visitors were shown round by Mr. M'Kee, the Cape wool expert, who took the opportunity of giving some useful hints and information on the subject generally. It is generally recognised amongst wool experts in South Africa that while these wools represent a far higher class than the average of Cape wools, there is no reason why Cape wool growers should not produce an article quite up to that standard. Importation and breeding of the right strains and proper attention to the preparation of the wool are the two main essentials. While it will probably be a long time before much general progress can be noted, it is satisfactory to observe the growing tendency among the more progressive of the farmers to import more suitable strains. With further encouragement by the Government it is thought that great strides may be made in the near future. Full information was afforded to inquirers as to the quarters in which to inquire for stud sheep of the particular strains represented by the 26 different fleeces that were shown.

The recent heavy reduction in the price of aluminium is no doubt intimately connected with the decline in copper, for which metal it is being largely substituted in the electrical industry. The fact that the Hall patent expired a short time ago, whilst the Bradley patent runs out in 1909, must also have had its effect. The extraordinary growth in the production of the metal must also tell on the price. Practically all the existing works have lately increased their output, and quite a number of new companies have been formed, whose influence will be felt more particularly during the coming year. The Aluminium Company of America, formerly the Pittsburg Reduction Company, have not only secured further rights over extensive bauxite deposits but have increased the capacity of their works, both at Niagara Fall and at the Shawinigan Falls in Canada, and claim that they will be in a position to double their output. In America the total production in 1906 was over 6,400 tons, against 5,000 tons in 1905, and in Canada 2,700 tons against 1,035 tons. The British Aluminium Company are making considerable extensions in Scotland, and have obtained further extensive water rights at Stangfjord in Norway and Oriseres in Switzerland. Two new English companies have also been recently formed—the Anglo-Norwegian Aluminium Company Limited, with a capital of £110,000 and the Aluminium Corporation, Limited, with a capital of £500,000. The Aluminium Industrie Aktiengesellschaft, in addition to their works at Neuhausen and Lens, have just finished the erection of two large works at Wallis where an additional 38,000 horse-power will be at their disposal. The two French companies Froges and Pechiney are at present engaged on the building of two new works, and expect to increase their output by 4,000 tons per year. The Societe d'Electrochimie is about to devote 4,000 horse-power to the manufacture of aluminium and the Societe des Forces Motrices de l'Arve 12,000 horse-power to the same purpose. A number of other projects concerned with the production of aluminium are also on foot in France and Belgium, whilst new works are being put up at Popoli and Bussi in Italy, and are expected to be in working order during the coming year. Taking all this into consideration, it seems probable that the world's output of aluminium, which was 3,000 tons in 1897 and 18,325 tons in 1906, will be very greatly increased—some say doubled—next year, and further reductions in price would therefore appear likely unless there is a very considerable increase in the demand.

In their report on the Shanghai piece-goods market dated August 29 Messrs. Ilbert and Co. say that the long-deferred demand from Corea had at length to some extent set in, and during the week fair shipments both staples and of dyed and fancy goods had gone forward. Clearances from stock were proceeding fairly briskly, but not fresh orders were coming out. Demand of any sort was in fact very quiet and late in evincing itself; owing to the absence of anticipatory buying this season the offtake representated simply the current requirements of consumers, and when stocks are at last reduced to a manageable compass there should be a sound and healthy trade. An influence recently affecting the market is the attitude of the native banks in restricting credits, and it is mentioned that the number of native merchant houses at Hankow has since 1905 been reduced from twenty to eight. With the marketing of the corps, however, the banks will have more money to lend and business should become easier. Transactions in American goods were for the time practically suspended owing to the wide disparity between spot values and replacing costs even for distant shipments.

Within the past few days Champion Reef shares have been quoted as low as 5s., and although there has since been some recovery the latest price compares shockingly with the level at which the shares stood for years in succession, while the mine was one of the three biggest gold producers in the world, and the dividends paid range from 140 to 165 per cent. Less than four years ago, when the splitting of the ten-shilling shares into half-crown shares was first mooted, the half-sovereign shares stood at over 8/., and the late Sir Charles Tennant suggested that the splitting should be postponed until the shares reached 10/., an eventuality which appeared to be fast approaching. The sub-division took place in 1904, and the half-crown shares have since then been up to close upon 2/. How have the mighty fallen! The lower workings of the mine have recently been in comparatively poor ground but by no means poor enough to account for the slump, and holders who follow the information from the mine closely are quite unable to make out the cause of the heavy depreciation. In the financial year to the end of September the value of the gold produced was but little short of half a million sterling, or considerably over one-half the yield of the company's most prosperous year. If the profits have not been equal to very much more than the 40 per cent. represented by the dividend for the past year, it is difficult to understand why in any case the recent selling of the shares and the buying back are alleged to be on Indian account; and it is notorious that people in the vicinity of the Kolar mines manage to become better informed of what is going on than the average shareholder at home.

The early introduction to the attention of the investing public on this side of the Atlantic of a wolfram mining proposition situated in Colorado is promised, and the scheme will have to be examined very closely. Wolfram, or tungsten, is an extremely scarce commodity in the United States, and yet it is in such great demand there, and is so valuable, that the capital necessary to exploit a property proved to contain the metal in payable quantities ought to be readily subscribed in New York. Why, then, come to London? At present considerable quantities of wolfram are imported into the United States, chiefly from Germany, and it would doubtless afford consumers much satisfaction to be able to procure their supplies from mines in their own country. In former times the presence of wolfram in the tin lodes in some of the Cornish mines had a very deleterious effect on the quality of the tin as the two, being of the same specific gravity, could not be separated. More recently, however, means have been found to separate the two, with very beneficial results in the preparation of both commodities for the market. For many years wolfram was hardly worth the winning, fetching about 15/. to 20/. per ton, but a decade ago the discovery was made that the addition of tungstic acid, the active element of wolfram, had a very important effect on the manufacture of steel. Tungsten is now largely employed in the manufacture of armour plating and in the tempering of tools. Consequently the price of wolfram has risen to about 150/. a ton, and as the supply in not nearly sufficient to meet the demand, it is impossible to say that the rise has reached its limit. In the circumstances it suggests itself that a good wolfram mine in Colorado would hardly require to go very far from home to obtain funds for its development; but we shall see what kind of case the new company makes out for itself.

THE UNREST IN THE CHURCH.

The Bishop and the Clergy.

SUFFERERS FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS' SAKE.

APROPOS our leading article of yesterday, we reproduce a letter addressed by the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, Chaplain of Poona, and the Bishop's reply:—

THE CHAPLAIN'S LETTER.

SIR,—I think it ought to be generally known that the Bishop of Bombay has inhibited Mr. Bonney the A. C. S. Chaplain of Lonavla from officiating from October 12, 1907.

As long as the Bishop's Requirements were a matter between the Bishop and the Government Chaplains I refrained from writing to the Press, as Government servants are not supposed to write to the press about a Head of a Department, but now all the Chaplains (some under protest) have obeyed their Departmental Head and the question is no longer in any sense an official one. The Bishop of the Diocese holds a double position: in regard to the chaplains he is the Head of a Department of Government, in regard to those clergy who are not Government servants he is simply the Bishop of the Diocese. Mr. Bonney, who has just been inhibited, is not a Government servant. In 1905 Mr. Bonney came out from England to be an A. C. S. Chaplain. In 1907 the Bishop gave a charge and ordered 35 Requirements. In due course the clergy were asked whether they would accept these Requirements. Before that Mr. Bonney with other clergy had protested against them. Mr. Bonney's contention is that the Bishop has no right to demand from us our acceptance of any particular rules, but only of the definite regulations laid down in the Canons and Prayer Book. The point, which chiefly affected Mr. Bonney and which he could not comply with, was Requirement 24 which forbade the attendance of unconfirmed children at the Holy Communion. This our Bishop makes a special point of. How different is the attitude of English Bishops on this subject. The Bishop of St. Albans in his charge to the clergy in May 1907, probably after seeing the Bishop of Bombay's charge, writes thus: "I am not aware that I have any legal power to prevent the attendance of young unconfirmed children at the Holy Communion, but I desire to discourage it." Had our Bishop written thus, all this trouble would never have been. In an interview with the Bishop we hear that Mr. Bonney gave way, but afterwards withdrew. Had I been in his place and been confronted with on the one hand the loss of liberty and on the other the loss of all that was dear to me in my work, my home, and my position in the diocese, I might well have hesitated before refusing to obey, or even have altogether given in; for, remember these Requirements came to us with a threat "in the event of your refusal to obey, the situation would undoubtedly be a serious one." That threat has now been translated into action and Mr. Bonney has been inhibited.

If the Bishop wished by this inhibition to bring matters to a climax and have the case tried, why fix on Mr. Bonney, an A. C. S. Chaplain dependent for his livelihood on his position, when all the Cowley Fathers equally refuse to obey? They are not dependent on any salary from the Diocese and they have powerful friends and could meet the attack. Mr. Bonney draws pay to the amount of Rs. 300 a month and has no powerful society to help him in his fight for the liberty of the Church. What I wish to ask is—Are the people of the Bombay Diocese going to leave Mr. Bonney to fight this affair alone and unaided or will they give him support?

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

Bishop Pym has addressed the following amiable reply to the same contemporary as published Mr. Leigh-Lye's letter:—

SIR,—I have no intention of entering into any newspaper correspondence with the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, nor need I be greatly concerned lest in my inhibition of the Rev. A. Bonney the public should consider me guilty of a cowardly attack upon the weak. The following facts are a sufficient answer:—

1. The Rev. A. Bonney has for many years been associated with the Cowley community. I believe he is still an "Associate"; at any rate he came to me upon the strong recommendation of S. S. J. E., who asked me to appoint him to Lonavla, in order that he might render occasional service, in a manner which would be acceptable to them, to the Sisters in their Chapel at Khandala. So that in inhibiting Mr. Bonney I do so in the certain knowledge that he has behind him the full weight of a powerful and wealthy community.

2. Mr. Bonney is one of only two men in the Diocese (and they are both connected with S. S. J. E.) holding strictly Diocesan Charges and ministering in strictly Diocesan Churches who have refused me obedience; I am dealing with the other case exactly in the same way as I have dealt with Mr. Bonney, but negotiations are still proceeding, and I am not without hope that the issue may be more favourable, especially as Mr. Bonney's is a case on which "appeal" may be laid.

3. Requirement No 24 is not the only requirement on which the Chaplain of Lonavla refused me obedience; though I am quite prepared to have the legality of that requirement put to the test.

4. The Committee of the Additional Clergy Society, under which Society Mr. Bonney held his post, passed a minute to the effect that they did not see how I could have acted differently.

In conclusion, Sir, it is very difficult to understand how a chhrohman can describe my twofold office as one in which the departmental was the all important, and the second as 'only Bishop of the Diocese.' Had I wished to take advantage of my departmental office there can be no doubt of how I should have dealt with the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye's letter, but my great desire is to act only as 'Bishop of the Diocese.' In this capacity it seems to me of first importance that the Diocese should at least be informed of the facts as they really are; it is then at liberty to draw its own conclusions.

W. R. BOMBAY.

Mount Abu, October 26.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

ENORMOUS GOLD PURCHASES.

Grain Market Affected.

BRIGHTER GENERAL OUTLOOK.

GERMAN BANK RATE RAISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The total engagements of gold for import at New York, are 27½ million dollars.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Seventy-eight shillings per ounce has been paid in the open market in London for a million sterling of gold for America.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Chicago Grain Markets broke heavily owing to the financial situation in New York, but big holders were not disturbed.

There was a partial recovery at the close.

LATER.

A telegram from Berlin states that the bank rate has been advanced to 6 1-2 per cent.

At a conference at White House Mr. Cortelyon announced that there was a substantial improvement in the situation.

The Government had 213 million dollars to deposit with the National Banks.

President Roosevelt has approved a plan to use the Panama Canal Construction Bonds if additional deposits are necessary.

[The price of gold at the beginning of 1906 was 77s. 10½d., there being then a demand for France. Partly owing to the disastrous earthquake at San Francisco, this was followed by a demand for New York, and it was not till May that 77s. 9d. was quoted, although in the meantime the Bank of England had secured a fair amount by bidding slightly over that figure. In August there was again a very keen demand from New York, which continued for some weeks, involving large withdrawals from the Bank as well as absorbing all arrivals, and the price rose to 78s. 0½d., which is higher than it has been quoted for many years.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

Sir A. Durston's Successor.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Rear-Admiral Oram has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, in succession to Sir A. Durston, who has retired.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT HARVEST.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The *Adelaide Advertiser* forecasts that the wheat harvest of South Australia will amount to 14½ million bushels.

NEW RUSSIAN DUMA.

Monarchists Preponderating.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The election returns for the new Russian Duma, up to the present, show a large preponderance of reactionaries.

Out of 327 results declared 166 Monarchists have been elected, as compared with 25 Constitutional Democrats and 9 Socialists.

AMERICAN INSURANCE.

Sequel to the Great Trial.

VICE-PRESIDENT CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Telegrams from New York state that Mr. Gillette, the former Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for perjury in connection with the Insurance scandals of 1906.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

Accompanying Officials.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The Kaiser will be accompanied to England by a numerous suite including Herr von Schoen and the Minister for War.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Mr. Winston Churchill has arrived at Mombasa.

THE BULGARIAN SOBRANGE.

Bulgarians in Turkey.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

A telegram from Sofia states that Prince Ferdinand, opening the Sobrange, said: "The situation of Bulgarians in Turkey continues to disquiet our minds and the Principality. Government is endeavouring to ameliorate it."

LORD CROMER'S SPEECH.

Eulogised by the Press.

SUPPORTS MR MORLEY'S UTTERANCES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

All the Papers publish eulogistic articles on Lord Cromer. They generally compare his speech with the recent utterances of Mr. Morley pointing out the similarity of the condition in India and Egypt, and express satisfaction at the agreement of two such different master minds.

THE SPANISH TOUR.

ACCIDENT TO THE ROYAL TRAIN.

Narrow Escape of King, Queen and Infant Prince.

THE ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The King and Queen of Spain have arrived in Paris. Their Majesties visited President Fallieres and were cheered while driving through the streets.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

President Fallieres gave a banquet in honour of the King and Queen of Spain at the Elysee, when the most cordial toasts were exchanged, expressing satisfaction at the solidarity of the relations between the two countries.

LATER.

The train conveying the King and Queen of Spain with the infant Prince from Paris *en route* for England, was derailed when arriving at Cherbourg. Their Majesties escaped with a severe shaking.

An employe was seriously injured

THE BERLIN SCANDAL.

Verdict for Harden.

MOLTKE TO PAY THE COSTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The verdict has been given for Harden.

LATER.

Count Moltke has been ordered to bear the costs in the Harden case.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

England Beats West Australia.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

A telegram from Perth states that England beat West Australia by an innings and 134 runs.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The betting on the Cambridgeshire is as follows:—

11 to 2 against Dean Swift.
6 to 1 against Land League.
6 to 1 against Malua.
8 to 1 against Stick up.
100 to 12 against Retort.
100 to 8 against Lady Hasty.
100 to 7 against Andover.
25 to 1 against Linacre.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The death has occurred of Lord Gormanston.

[Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, was Governor of Tasmania since 1893. The Prestons date their nobility to the 15th century, one of the Prestons having been made Baron Loundres in 1478. Created Baron Gormanston in 1868. The deceased served in India during the Mutiny in 1858-59 as a Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles. He was Chamberlain to the Viceroy of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, K. G., 1866-68. Governor of Leeward Islands 1885-87, of British Guiana 1887-93, and since then Governor of Tasmania. He owns about 11,000 acres of land. He was born in 1837.]

THE LATE SIR CHARLES TURNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 29.

On taking his seat in the first bench at the Allahabad High Court on Monday after the long vacation the Chief Justice, Sir John Stanley, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Charles Turner, one of the original Judges of the High Court. The Chief Justice addressed the Bar as follows:—"Before we begin the work of the day I desire to allude to an event which happened when I was on the seas. Only this morning I learned that Sir Charles Turner, a distinguished member of the Bench for a number of years, had passed away. His death took place about ten days ago and reference to the sad event has been made by the High Court at Madras where he occupied for some years the position of Chief Justice. He was one of the original Judges of this High Court, his name appearing in the Letters Patent. He was an acute lawyer and a distinguished Judge and we join with the learned Judges of the Madras High Court in the regret expressed by them at the loss which the country has sustained in his death."

MURDER MYSTERY AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, OCTOBER 29.

Early this morning the discovery on the main road in Civil Lines in front of the European residences was made of a dead body of a native under circumstances that conclusively prove foul play. A rope was tied round his neck and passed under the legs, though the body, which is somewhat emaciated and is that of an elderly man, shows no signs of violence. The murdered man was of the poorer class. The body seems to have been dragged from the main road down a slope. The Police are investigating the matter.

MEDICAL BUILDINGS IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 29.

Captain Cruickshank, Royal Engineers, Under Secretary to the United Provinces Government, who has been placed in charge of the construction of the Lucknow Medical College and Hospital buildings, is expected to arrive here next week. A special division of the Public Works Department under Captain Cruickshank has been created which will start the building work shortly. The construction of the New Canning College buildings in Badsha Bagh, Lucknow, will be put in hand shortly.

AN experimental balloon recently sent up by the Central Swiss Meteorological Institute of Zurich rose to an altitude of 20,000 metres. The minimum temperature registered was 50deg. Cent. below zero at a height of 11,708 metres' altitude.

BENGAL'S TROUBLES.

Calcutta Riots.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST LEAKAT HUSSEIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

Sergeant Walters of the Calcutta Police was sufficiently well to give evidence yesterday against Sulla Charan Shaw, the man who, on the night of the 14th instant, cut the former's hand off severing it from the wrist with a kukri. Superintendent Aldridge was also examined and the case adjourned.

Further criminal proceedings have been instituted against Leakat Hussein who already stands charged with sedition at Barisal and who, on Sunday, was served with a process for disobeying a Magistrate's order prohibiting him from leading processions in streets and taking part in public meetings. In the present case the accused is charged with having led a procession of about twenty persons, armed with lathis, to a meeting held on the Sivaji Club Grounds and, at the close of the meeting, having marched back in procession. The trial of the case is fixed for to-day at the Calcutta Police Court.

In reply to a telegram from Darjeeling, asking for further instructions, Mr. Weston, who has been specially deputed to continue the inquiry into the recent riots at Calcutta, has been told by the Government of Bengal to wait until Wednesday next when a Resolution on the subject will appear in the "Calcutta Gazette." Meantime no further complaints have come in and Mr. Weston is unable to fix a date on which the inquiry will begin.

PROSECUTION OF LEAKAT HUSSAIN.

LATER.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day, before Mr. Kingsford, Leakat Hussain was prosecuted for having knowingly disobeyed the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, dated the 5th instant, directing him to abstain from taking any part in processions in Calcutta, by leading a procession on 25th instant, armed with lathies causing danger of a riot under Section 188 I. P Code. Evidence was given in support of the charge.

Mr. Kingsford (to Superintendent Aldridge):—Can't you show that on previous occasions there were riots caused owing to his leading a procession?

Yes, Sir. On 4th he led a procession, and directly after there was a disturbance at Chitpur Road in connection with which Sergant Walters' hand was cut off.

Mr. Kingsford framed a charge against accused.

Mr. Kingsford (to accused).—What is your name? Leakat Hussain.

Where do you live?

23, Shib Narasen Das Lane, ("Sandhya" Office),

What do you do?

I was formerly a Persian teacher; at present I do nothing.

How do you get a living?

I have my private means.

Does any body help you with money?

No. But the expenses of this case are being defrayed by public subscriptions raised at a meeting.

Some further evidence having been received the case was adjourned to 2nd proximo, accused being enlarged on his personal recognizance in the sum of Rs. 200.

INSOLENT SCHOOL-BOYS.

Officials Stoned at Nagpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29,

A Nagpur telegram to the *Bengalee*, dated yesterday, says that the boys of the classes of the Neil High School who were expelled for disrespectful behaviour, have assumed a defiant attitude towards Mr. Oka, the Superintendent and the Principal, whom they stoned; and the Police, who were sent for, arrested some students who were subsequently released on bail pending trial. The School and College were closed yesterday. Another telegram says the authorities are adopting a strong and resolute attitude.

FATAL RIOTING.

Salutary Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 29.

Judgment has been delivered here by the Sessions Judge in the case in which five Pathans of Nahliabad, a Tehsil in the Lucknow District, are charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt to a Kabuli moneylender resulting in his death. The men have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the first charge and seven on the second, sentences to run concurrently.

SCARCITY IN INDIA.

Afghanistan Alarmed.

EXPORTS PROHIBITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD OCTOBER 26.

The *Pioneer* says:—Apparently the Kabul Government has got wind of the scarcity in India and is apprehensive of Afghanistan being drained of its produce, for we are told that orders have been received by the local officers at Kandahar, Kurrum and Peshawar that no grain or ghee should be allowed to leave the country. The prohibition of exports has been also extended to horses. The order, which runs in the name of Sirdar Nasrullah Khan, adds that no grain should be sold to Shinwaris and Afridis and that these people should not be allowed to enter Afghan territory for the purpose of purchasing it.

SHIP'S CHIEF ENGINEER FOUND DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. Robert Little, Chief Engineer of S. S. "Lord Kelvin" lying in Kidderpore Docks, has been found dead in his cabin. The deceased belonged to Liverpool, and was a married man with seven children.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 14th September last, amounted to Rs. 1,695 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs 132 The total earnings from 1st July to 14th September last were Rs. 21,191, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,147.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 14th September last, amounted to Rs. 3,750, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,019. The total earnings from 1st July to 14th September last were Rs. 42,895, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 7,484

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th September last amounted to Rs. 9,415, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1 299. The total earnings from 1st July to 14th September last were Rs. 1,15 556, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 6,334

ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY IN KARACHI.

Lays the Foundation Stone of a Chapel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 29

His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Jurgens, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, last evening, laid the foundation stone of a chapel on the ground of the new settlement which the Goa-Portuguese community are going to found some distance north of the Soldier Bazar. The proceedings opened by Mr. C. D'Abreo, Assistant Collector of Customs, who in a neat little speech said that Karachi had progressed marvellously since the conquest of Sind, but that the development had led to the inevitable evil of small insanitary dwellings and excessive rents. Some leading members of the Goa-Portugueze community had therefore acquired five lakhs of square yards at a safe distance from the town for a new colony to be established on excellent hygienic principles, while looking to their material wants the community, true to its traditions, had not forgotten their religious interests. It was a very happy coincidence that their Archbishop was just then in their midst to lay the foundation-stone of a chapel and bless their under taking.

The Archbishop congratulated the Goans of Karachi on their new enterprise which was a fresh manifestation of their pluck and energy. He regarded the undertaking more in the light of a philanthropic and charitable movement, to provide cheap and healthy dwellings for the poor being part of the scheme. He also congratulated them on their solicitude to have a chapel close by them and their readiness to hand over the same, when completed, to the Parish Priest of Karachi. It was therefore with feelings of joy and thankfulness that he invoked the Divine blessing on their efforts.

Pedro D'Souza, in handing the silver trowel to his Grace as a memento of the occasion, begged that the chapel be dedicated to "St. Lawrence" after the Patron Saint of Lawrence Duarte who had contributed liberally towards its construction. The contributions would, he hoped, be double his contribution by the time the chapel was completed.

KOLHAPUR SHRI SHAHU MILLS.

Chief of Kagal's Support Given.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHOLAPUR, OCTOBER 29.

A special meeting of Shri Shahu Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Kolhapur, was held here on Saturday with Rao Bahadur Sabnis, Diwan, in the chair. About thirty shareholders attended and 500 voted by proxy. The most important work on the Agenda was to ratify the acceptance of the resignation by Sardar Khanderao Gaikwad of the office of Secretary, Treasurer and Agent of the Mill and the election of a new Agent. Shrimant Pirajirao Azias Bapusaheb Ghatge Sarjerao Vajarat Maab, Chief of Kagal with great self-sacrifice come forward to accept the agency and to save the Company from the impending ruin. A vote of thanks for the noble deed was recorded with acclamation and an agreement with the new Agent was entered into who has magnanimously given up many of the advantages which he might have reserved for himself.

A new set of articles of association were passed and the number of directors was raised to twelve. Influential and experienced gentlemen have joined the Board. The Darbar's proposal to have the right to nominate a director and an auditor was accepted and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

It is widely believed that the new Management will carry on the undertaking successfully to the benefit of the shareholders and the people of Kolhapur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Captain H. M. Turton, 4th Double Company Commander, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), is transferred in the same capacity, and to be *pro tem* 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Captain M. E. L. Bruce, seconded. Dated 14th October.

The Order so far as the detail of officers for the Artillery Practice Camps in the Southern Army is concerned, is reconstructed as follows:—Instructors in Gunnery.—Captain F. Rainsford Hanny, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Practice Camps.—Quetta, Jungshahi, Palipahari, Kapra Birsandra, Killod, Aundh, Lieutenant B. S. Ward, No. 8 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Nasirabad.

Range Officers.—Lieutenant A. J. R. Kennedy, 29th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Quetta; Lieutenant H. S. Marshall, No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Jungshahi; Lieutenant G. M. Ormerod, "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Palipahari, Nasirabad; Lieutenant J. W. Parrington, No. 4 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Kapra, Birsandra, Killod; and Lieutenant C. F. Potter, No. 6 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Aundh.

Assistant Range Officers.—Lieutenant H. M. Ball, No. 2 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Quetta; Lieutenant B. Walter, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Jungshahi; Lieutenant W. Weatherbe, No. 8 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Palipahari, Nasirabad; Lieutenant T. N. French, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kapra, Birsandra, Killod; and Lieutenant J. W. Parrington, No. 4 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Aundh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The Nasirabad Bridge manœuvres in the 5th (Mhow) Division have been abandoned.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 29.

The *Pioneer's* Peshawar correspondent telegraphs that the latest information from the Chitral Reliefs shows that in spite of the hardships to which the troops have been subjected they have succeeded in making their way safely across the high passes. While the Reliefs were on their homeward journey and were crossing the Lowarai pass between Drosh and Dir they were overtaken by a very heavy snowstorm and rough weather. The main body succeeded in getting over the pass and down the steep approaches safely, but the rear guard had to give up the attempt and to retire to Drosh with a few casualties among followers and loss of baggage. Since then, however, the weather has cleared up and the rear guard has since joined the main body. It is expected that the Reliefs will arrive in Mardan about Friday next, that is, some three or four days later than the original programme. In the meantime a convoy with supplies and medical necessaries has been sent out from Mardan under escort of the Guides to meet the returning Column.

TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS.

General Kitchener's Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 29.

General Walter Kitchener has issued the following order which is of considerable interest to Volunteers.

Brigade Commanders and Officers Commanding stations are desired to render assistance in the training of the Volunteer Corps under them by allowing small units of troops, both British and Native, to co-operate with the volunteers on their field-days and by appointing officers to umpire and critisise the work performed. It is also considered desirable to occasionally place officers of the Volunteer Corps on the staff of the General Officers commanding on field-days or manœuvres and to employ men of Mounted Corps as orderlies during field-days.

PROPOSED NEW MOSQUE AT LAHORE.

Sanction Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 29.

It may be remembered that the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore recently rejected the application for sanction to erect a Nonconformist Muhammedan mosque by a new sect named Ahl-i-Quran the Nonconformist party appealed against the order and the Commissioner decided to see the site before passing orders. Accordingly Mr. Younghusband, accompanied by Mr. J. K. Tepp, Secretary of the Municipal Committee, and the Conservancy Darogha rode into the city and, entering by the Delhi Gate, was received at the Kotwali by a large body of respectable Hanfi Muhammedans who represented the Muhammedan population whose religious sentiments were opposed to the Ahl-i-Quran. Thousands of men had collected in the streets and they urged upon the visiting Officer in most respectful terms not to grant sanction to the erection of the mosque. About one, each side were allowed to enter the proposed mosque permises. Mr. K. C. Chatterji appeared for the appellant and Mr. Chowdhri Nabi Bukhsh, B. A., Pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Muhammedan community of Lahore. After inspecting the site and its surroundings and hearing the appellant's counsel the Commissioner pronounced a verbal order rejecting the appeal. Subsequently he wrote fully a reasoned judgment which concluded as follows:—

"Now I think that a Municipal Committee would be justified in refusing permission for the erection of a Hindu temple or a Sikh Dharmsala in a crowded Muhammedan Mohulla and it seems to me that very similar considerations apply in this case. Not only is the courtyard of the proposed mosque overlooked by houses which are occupied by the members of the orthodox sect, but I am satisfied that there is a very strong and genuine feeling of opposition in the neighbourhood to the erection of this mosque. The appeal is rejected."

ELECTRICITY ACT AMENDMENT.

Question of Government Control.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 29.

The Government of India have addressed the following letter of inquiry to the Punjab Government:—"I am directed to forward herewith copies of the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the question of amending the Indian Electricity Act III of 1903 and to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India may be furnished with an expression of the Punjab Government's opinion on the important point raised by the Committee in their recommendation under Section 3 of the existng Act, namely that the administration of the special law governing electrical enterprise should for the present be assumed by the Government of India. It will be noted that the new Section 50 admits of the delegation of powers to local Governments.

"I am also to ask that where there are Chambers of Commerce the opinion of the latter on the subject may also be obtained and communicated to the Government of India.

"I am to mention that as the decision on this question will effect the whole form of the proposed legislation, the Government of India desire to be furnished with a reply at as early a date as possible. Any remarks which the Government of the Punjab may have to offer on the recommendations of the Committee may be submitted separately so that there may be no delay in coming to a decision on the important recommendations referred to above. In this connection I am to point out that when the Bill is actually introduced, full opportunity will be given for criticism on points of detail."

MR. R. C DUTT IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, I.C.S., retired, was entertained during his recent visit to Travancore by Mr. Nagam Iyer, Officiating Dewan. He also attended celebrations held in honour of the Maharaja's fiftieth birthday, in course of which Mr. T. Sadasiva Iyer, Chief Justice, paid a tribute of respect and gratitude to Mr. Dutt for his splendid disinterested services to their motherland in various directions of literary activity, whether as administrator, historian, poet, scholar, public servant or patriot. His claim for the regard and respectful gratitude of his countrymen was supreme.

In course of his reply Mr. Dutt regretted he had not visited this part of India earlier and said that the people of India ought to be proud of their common heritage, the Sanskrit literature, and their common language, Sanskrit. If one were to take the survey of the World's history, both ancient modern, one will find this to be the unique feature of India viz. the preservation, intact, of ancient Sanskrit literature. So far as present investigations go the origin of Hindu literature had been traced 3,000 or 4,000 years back. If further inquiries were made it is more likely a greater and earlier antiquity of literature could the found. This was a unique fact to be remembered in the history of India. They should all remember their duty was to help in the eternal maintenance of that ancient glory and prestige unimpaired."

Mr. Datt left for Calcutta subsequently.

NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

Receives his Commission from the Maharaja.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

The New Dewan of Travancore, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Charier, arrived at Trivandrum last week. He visited the Maharaja who enquired after his health and gave him the "Neet" or commission of appointment, and turban, sword and ring which are the emblems of his office. The "Neet" enjoined the exercise of fair play and justice in all his transactions and doings, just and equitable management of the various departments of state, due attention to, and strict administration of, the several religious and charitable Institutions in the state, the firm maintenance of the present friendly relations with the British Government, the carrying on of the routine administration and the introduction of any new measure of reform, only with the approval and formal sanction of His Highness the Maharaja. According to the terms of the commission the Dewan can incur any additional expenditure, only with the sanction and approval of His Highness. In general he must hold himself responsible for the good administration of the State.

BANDORA GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Chapel Road Eagle," under the above heading, has, in your issue of the 24th instant, done full justice to the grievances of the residents of Bandora by ventilating them in a straightforward manner. The members of the Municipality should take note that a few days back the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay arrested men who were importing to Bombay from Chembur meat of diseased animals, and to smuggle meat of this quality into Bandora does not warrant cuttle-fish tactics on the part of smugglers, as Bandora cannot boast of an efficient Inspector of Markets. I would therefore strongly appeal to Dr. DeMonte and Mr. Corke, as Chairmen of the Sanitary and Managing Committees, and more so as representatives of the rate-payers of Bandora, to move the Board with a view to getting a man to conduct the duties of Sanitary and Market Inspector.—Yours, etc.,

SOLOMON EAGLE.

POSTMEN'S FICTITIOUS GRIEVANCES.

Repetition of Last Year's Agitation.

PROMPT ACTION BY OFFICIALS

The temporary discomfort caused by the postal strike of August last year will be remembered by many. It was conducted in such a manner that very few felt any sympathy for the men even though they had some semblance of a grievance. Now a fresh agitation has broken out and the authorities have determined to deal with the matter promptly, firmly and finally.

The strike last year, it will be remembered, was the forerunner of a demand for an increase of pay,—the usual procedure being reversed. The men remained out for some time and were eventually taken back on giving an individual apology and accepting re-employment without reference to the granting of their demands.

The Post Office, however, realising that the increase of the cost of living in Bombay fell heavily on the men went into the matter thoroughly and, as a result, sanctioned the following rates of pay:

Grade.	Former Pay.	Present Pay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Readers... ...	20	30
1st Grade ...	20	25
2nd Grade ...	16	20
3rd Grade ...	14	17
4th Grade ...	12	15
Probationary Postmen ...	10	12

These terms must be considered generous for it makes the service better paid than similar service of equal rank in any of the departments of the Local Government

It is thought essential, therefore, that the men should be made to understand that annual agitations for increases of pay cannot be atlowed. Recently it was found out that such an agitation was afoot and measures to deal with it were promptly taken.

The following notices have now been published:—

"When the postmen of the General Post Office and Town Sub-Offices went on strike in August 1906, they were pardoned and taken back in service on their assuring the Postmaster-General, Bombay, in writing that they were truly sorry for their conduct and that they would give no further trouble. A further assurance was given to Mr. Jardine, the Presidency Postmaster on the 13th January 1907 by a representative deputation of postmen, that they would be perfectly satisfied with the present scale of pay and prospects of promotion when granted and that all agitation would then cease.

2. It having come to the knowledge of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, that fresh agitation was being set up by some postmen, certain postmen were sent for by the undersigned on the 10th October 1907, under instructions from the Postmaster-General and asked to state in writing whether it was true or not (1) that they were still dissatisfied with their present pay and prospects of promotion as postmen and (2) whether they intended to make a representation on the ground of insufficiency of the present scale of pay. They were told that they were at perfect liberty to give answers to these questions in any manner they liked. They refused to make any statement in writing and though ordered to do so, they declined to obey the order. Their persistent refusal to make a statement one way or the other, clearly shews that they are still discontented and bent upon giving further trouble to the Department, as otherwise they could not have had any objection to answer these two simple questions in a straightforward manner; and further their refusal to obey my order, amounts to a serious breach of discipline.

3. In these circumstances, I have decided with the approval of the Postmaster-General, Bombay to dispense with their services with effect from Tuesday the 29th October 1907."

(Sd.) D. J. MURTRIE,
Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

The distribution of the men called up was (1) Kalbadevi, pay Rs. 20, service 7 years (2) Mandvi, pay Rs. 15, service 4 years, (3) Dadar, pay Rs. 17, service 5 years, (4) Enquiry Department, pay Rs. 25, service 9 years, (5) Fort pay Rs. 25, service 9 years, (6) Fort pay Rs. 20, service 8 years.

On the same day ten other postmen were sent for, their length service ranging from two to nineteen years and were asked to state in writing whether it was true or not (1) that they were still dissatisfied with their present pay and prospects of promotion as postmen and (2) whether they intendent to make a representation on the ground of insufficiency of the present scale of pay. They were told that they were at perfect liberty to give answers to these questions in any manner they liked and they stated in their own handwriting that they were dissatisfied with their present pay and prospects of promotion and intended to submit a further representation.

"As the Department has no intention whatever at the present time of even taking into consideration any question of increasing the present rates of pay for postmen, which are liberal and were fixed after due and full consideration of the high rents and dearness of living prevailing in Bombay, and as these men are still discontented and are bent upon giving further trouble to the Department and have not kept the promises made by them when they were reinstated last year after being dismissed, the Postmaster-General, Bombay, has directed me to give them, one month's notice, with the exception of Sadashiv Krishna Sawant, Postman, Byculla Post Office pay Rs. 15, that their services will be dispensed with on the 29th November 1907. This notice is given to enable them to seek for more suitable appointment that will satisfy them elsewhere.

Sadashiv Krishna Sawant has been exempted from the operation of this order because he has since satisfied me by a letter which he has addressed to me, that he was misled by others and is truly sorry for the statement before me."

(Sd.) D. J. MURTRIE,
Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

A CAUTION.

For the present the situation closes with the following caution from the Officiating Presidency Postmaster:—

"It has come to my knowledge that strenuous efforts will be made to induce you to absent yourself from duty and to make a demonstration by going on a strike together with other postmen, if the services of any postman, who is considered an undesirable, are dispensed with.

I do hereby warn you that should you be so foolish as to be misguided by scheming people and be devoid of your sense of loyalty to Government, you will be peremptorily prosecuted for desertion from duty under Section 50 of the Post Office Act and dismissed from service without the least hope of being taken back.

This notice is issued with the avowed object of putting you on your guard against evil counsels and informing you at the same time of the consequences that would inevitably result in the event of your misconducting yourself in the manner indicated above."

SURAT NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, OCTOBER 28.

Miss Lilian Edgar, M. A., delivered her first public lecture on the basis of Universal Brotherhood last evening at the Naginchand Zaverchand Institute, before a thickly crowded audience, under the Presidency of Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., the acting Collector. Miss Edgar is staying at Dr. Edal Behram's bungalow and she is to deliver some more lectures in the course of this week. On the 4th November she leaves here for Rajkot.

Scattered cases of plague are occurring here and rats are dying. It is a pity that people are not resorting to plague inoculation. The disease decreasing in the district villages. Last evening the air was very still and sultry. The mornings, however, are cool and pleasant, though it is rather warm in the middle of the day. There is no indication of rain at all. The harvest of the Surat district will be about eight annas in the rupee, and prices of food stuffs are rising so that it is a matter of anxiety for middle class and poor people.

The authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway are to run an excursion train between Bombay and Surat from the 9th November next on every Saturday week. They will also issue cheap return tickets for the Dewali holidays, available up to the 8th of next month.

LION HUNT IN GUJARAT IN 1781.

By Sir Charles Malet.

IT is not generally known that there were lions to be found in Gujarat a hundred and twenty-five years ago. At present lions are nowhere to be found in the whole of India except in a small portion of the peninsula of Kathiawar, where, too, they are confined in a very narrow spot, the forest of Gir near Junagadh. But in former days this noble beast seems to have roamed at large even in the fertile plains of Gujarat, and our predecessors close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries seemed to have enjoyed that most exciting kind of sport lion-hunting, within a few miles of such cities as Ahmedabad and Cambay. The lion has long ago been driven from Gujarat, doubtless partly by the sporting propensities of our ancestors in this country, and is now obliged to seek refuge in a remote corner of this province, for Kathiawar is sometimes spoken of as a part of Gujarat. We are indebted for the following account of the first lion-hunt in Gujarat to the delightful and very valuable volumes of James Forbes' book, which is now extremely rare and hard to procure, called "Oriental Memoirs." James Forbes (1759-1819) was a Bombay Civilian who served in Bombay and Gujarat from 1765 to 1783. Thirty years after going Home, he wrote his famous book in 1813, which was published in four fine quartor volumes with many beautiful coloured plates. It is one of the most important books on this country and its people written by an Anglo-Indian. Describing the wild beasts of this country, especially Gujarat, Forbes says that Sir Charles Malet showed him the skin of a lioness which had been recently found with some of her whelps in a forest near the river Sabarmati, not many miles from Cambay. "The existence of lions in this part of India," observes Forbes, "had been hitherto unknown to Europeans. As the discovery of lions in Gujarat was perfectly novel, Sir Charles indulged me with an extract from his itinerary, when in consequence of such an intimation, he went with a party of Moghuls and Persians in the forest of Durlee about 20 miles to the northward of Cambay, two months before our arrival. This extract presents a very interesting scene, which I shall not clothe in any other language than his own, as it is waitten with all the zest and warmth of feeling, occasioned by immediate impressions, which no correctness of style or studied expressions can give in a subsequent recollection."

Sir Charles Malet (1753-1815) was engaged as a diplomatist in the service of the East India Company during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, retiring as a Member of Council, from this country in 1798. His greatest and most distinguished service was performed at the Court of the Peishwa at Poona in 1790, when he successfully brought about the triple alliance between the English, the Peishwa and the Nizam, against the then formidable power of Tippu Sultan of Mysore. For this service he was the next year made a Baronet. Sir Charles, it is very interesting to note, was the great-grandfather of Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, the well-known lawyer of this city, who seems to have inherited his great ancestor's sporting tastes, as he is also known as a mighty hunter of the lion, though he has had to go so far afield for this noble game as Somaliland in Africa, lions being no longer found here in Gujarat as in his great-grandfather's days.

The extract given by Forbes from Sir Charles Malet's diary, dated Dhurlee, near Cambay, 8th March 1781, reads as follows:—

"Having killed some elks and antelopes without meeting with any tigers, we proceed this morning to Copra, in a wild part of the country, where we were more likely to meet with those animals. As we advanced into the woods in pursuit of our game, we saw in one of its thickest glooms a number of large dead serpents; some entirely devoured, except their skins; some half eaten and others apparently just killed; we also observed the bones of various animals strewed thick all about this spot. On expressing my surprise at this appearance the country people assured me it was a proof of our being very near the haunt of these savage beasts; and mutual exhortations followed to be steady and circumspect; in fact, in a few paces we discovered, in the soft ragas and moss, the almost perfect figures of several animals, of various sizes, who had been reposing there; and the carnivorous smells which then assailed us, and the numerous and recent impressions of these beasts of prey, left us no room to doubt of the evidence which I had just received of these being the gloomy residences of the savage race who had been roused by our approach.

Having watched for two nights in vain, on the third evening we tied lures of goats and asses under the tree, in three different places, and at each of these stations three marksmen, including myself, watched in a tree. About midnight, four animals which we imagined to be tigers, but afterwards discovered to be lions, having at some distance taken a momentary survey of the goat tied at one of the posts, rushed furiously on it; and the largest of them seizing it by the neck broke the bone, and the animal was instantly deprived of life.

The lion then made an effort to carry off his prey, which being purposely bound with strong cords he failed in the attempt. At that instant two of the marksmen posted with me in the tree fired and wounded him, but he suffered only a momentory stupefaction, for immediately recovering, he quitted the slain goat and retired. One of a smaller size instantly came forward and seized the goat, when the third marksman fired, and wounded him; he also directly retired; but, by the light of the moon, we perceived that they both retreated with difficulty.

On assembling the next morning from our respective posts, we tracked the lions to some distance by the blood; which having at length lost, I resolved to penetrate into the depth of their haants. For this purpose I sent for the people of the nearest village, and with some difficulty prevailed upon them to show me the place of their retreat. I then accompanied them, with eight musketeers, a few miles further, to an almost impenetrable jungle, or thicket, extending for several miles. Soon after entering this dismal scene, our people fr m different quarters gave the alarm; but nothing appearing within shot, we proceeded further into the gloomy forest, which was impervious to the sun's rays, and so entangled with underwood, that we were obliged frequently to proceed upon our hands and knees. In a short time the villagers discovered and announced the wounded lions; and we were instantly saluted by a most tremendous roar, and a frightful rushing through the thicket; which, with gleam of sabres, the shouts of the party, and the thick darkness, formed an awful and terrific scene. The animals retreating, we followed, until we arrived at the part of the wood absolutely impenetrable. Thus stopped, we fired several shots at those places where we observed the birds to appear in consternation, but without effect. I then, with three or four of the stoutest of my companions, endeavoured to push forward, when our progress was again impeded by a terrific growling, at a very small distance; but so complicated was the jungle, and so dark the atmosphere, that we could not see our object, nor, had we been

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

The following representation has been sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council by Tribhowandas Venilal of Surat :—

(1) A few years prior to 1902 the habitues of the pernicious habit of Sutta (gambling) began to do what is known as the Aukna Sutta in Surat. They used to bet on the last figure on the average sale proceeds of one chest of opium sold at Patna and Benares by Public Auction by Government. In 1902 the Government took active measures to stop this Sutta and prosecuted several leaders of this speculation and got them fined.

(2) That soon after the termination of the Aukna Sutta case in Surat in 1902 the magisterial proceedings, together with the High Court decision thereon, were sent to the City Police Inspector at Ahmedabad by the Police Superintendent with orders to see if a similar offence was being committed in Ahmedabad. In February 1903 the Police at Ahmedabad made inquiries and found that there was daily wagering going on on the sale of the cotton bales at Liverpool, known as Jotana Patis, in the house in the occupation of one Chuggonlal Jivraj. The police prosecuted the said Chuggonlal Jivraj and he was fined Rs. 25 for keeping a common gaming-house on the 9th September 1903. The said Chuggonlal Jivraj made petition to the Bombay High Court for the revision of the said case, and the Bombay High Court, after having carefully gone into the matter, confirmed the decision given by the Magistrate at Ahmedabad. The said revision proceedings are reported in the Bombay Law Reporter, Vol. V.

(3) At this time the Bombay Police also took active measures, prosecuted several persons, both for Aukna and Jota Sutta, and all of them were fined. One of such cases is also reported in I. L. R. Bombay, Vol. 29, Page 294.

(4) By these measures the Sutta of Ank and Jota had gone to the point of death.

(5) The organised and reckless gambling having thus stopped the habitues of these pernicious habit soon began to contrive means to evade the laws in the City of Bombay itself and that too on an extensive and public scale under the very nose of the Bombay Police at Marwadi Bazaar Sutta Gully.

(6) The Jota and Ank Sutta has again been revived and it has now become the fashion of the day. It is indulged in freely by the rich and the poor alike at Marwadi Bazaar Sutta Gully. Stakes range from one pice upwards. The bets are duly registered and promptly decided. Crowds throng the thoroughfares, and excitement is intense from 8 a.m. in the morning till 10 p.m. at night.

(7) Your Petitioner brought these facts to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, about the month of June last and in spite of the fact that Your Petitioner subsequently wrote to him several letters, Your Petitioner regrets to find that no notice seems yet to have been taken in the matter. Your Petitioner has not preserved copies of his communications to the Commissioner.

(8) Matters have gone from bad to worse and gambling has now become a fascinating pursuit which takes people from their ordinary avocations, induces them to risk larger sums of money than they can afford to lose and demoralise those who take part in it and it frequently leads to disastrous results in the case of those who lose their money.

(9) Your Petitioner, in the interests of the public, suggests that such action may be taken in the matter as to Your Excellency may seem fit.

NOTES FROM KHANDALLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, OCTOBER 28.

Since my last notes, we, in Khandalla, have been enjoying most delightfully cool mornings and evenings. The sad part is that the evenings now are so short, and soon darkness sets in. For fear of snakes we cannot walk after dusk. I have never known a season when snakes of all sorts and sizes have been so much in evidence. The house is hot in the middle of the day. We find it pleasant to laze out in the jungle under shady trees, watching the host of butterflies and other insects enjoying the sunshine, and hunting over the few flowers there are, in search of nectar. The colouring and movements of the butterflies is very interesting to study, noting how they seem painted to match the colour that attracts them, a provision of nature to protect them from their enemies. There is a creeper which runs over some tall bushes, with a pure white single flower open now : the white butterfly that hovers over it is not easy to see. For weeks I have noted an orange butterfly feeding on some orange coloured flowers: the plant is now seeding, and there are only a few blooms left, the smaller butterfly that hunts over it now has a band of brown round its orange wings, which helps it to match the seed pods.

The autumn shades on the wild mango trees are not of fading leaves as at Home, but here it is new growth. They are lovely and so various, they would afford study to an artist in search of colour. Near them we have found red-brown butterflies. The hot sun and dry wind will quickly turn the leaves to a uniform dull colour.

I remarked before on the scarcity of birds. Many more have come recently, probably drawn by the ripening crops, or perhaps here, as at Home, October is the most important month for their coming and going. As the smaller streams dry up I find the place to watch for them is by a pool in a quiet nullah where they come to drink in the evening. Hidden away one can watch their habits. Amongst the birds, also, it is interesting to note the protective colouring of nature. The blue jay and kingfisher are chiefly on the move in the daytime when their wings match the sky ; when resting on a tree the former is scarcely to be distinguished from the branches, and the latter matches himself to lichen on the rocks. The Golden Oriel affects the neighbourhood of a tree where there are yellow flowers or yellow dead leaves. If the pied wagtail did not wag its tail and draw one's attention, it should not be so often noticed amidst its self-coloured surroun dings.

Wandering about on the very distant hills we put up a sounder of pig. The old fellow who led would have been a fine prize to race for in the open in the Bheema or Guzerat country. These hill pig are much larger than we find in the plains.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	17
C Markets, Dhobi Talao Famanwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, Tail Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	8	7	88
Total plague deaths to date ..	141,139		
Same date last year	3	3	113

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER, 26th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	25	40	1
B	113	138	17
C	52	101	1
D	20	43	0
E	173	89	0
F & G	63	0	0
Total to date ..	516	411	19
Total rats killed		957	

AT Grand Ronchin, Nord, a wedding has taken place under circumstances which are quite out of the common. On the same day Mme. Duplouys celebrated the 104th anniversary of her birth ; her eldest son, M. Duplouys, and his wife, their golden wedding ; her granddaughter, and her husband, M. Gossart, their silver wedding ; and her great granddaughter, Mlle. Gossart, was married to M. Muller. Fifty-seven members of the family were present at the wedding.

AMONG the wills just proved is that of the Countess of Clancarty, who was formerly well-known on the variety stage as Belle Bilton. The value of her personal estate in the United Kingdom was sworn at £11

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

Bombay Gymkhana beat Royal Artillery by 4 goals to 1. Belgaum best Leicesters by 4 goals to 2.

LUCKNOW RACES.

Great Success Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 29.

It is some years now since such brilliant prospects have foreshadowed a Lucknow race meeting. The first entries which were very full were of themselves sufficient to ensure the success of any race meeting with pretensions to importance. But now the numerous third entries are pouring in and the meeting here next month promises to eclipse any held here in the last decade. The horse races especially have filled well. Two special trains from Poona have already brought in numbers of horses and ponies, many Bombay side owners being represented here for the first time. This stable will be supplemented in due course by those from Umballa and Meerut after the close of those meetings. The new Race Stand, now that it is completed, presents an imposing structure and fully comes up to the highest expectations in all respects. Drought has not been without its effect on the course and polo-grounds, but artificial methods for counteracting this difficulty are in active progress.

THE COONOOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The following memorandum prepared by the director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the use of patients proceeding to the Coonoor Institute for treatment is published :—

Information for patients proceeding to Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

Coonoor is situated on the Nilgiri Hills about 6,000 ft. above sea-level and can be reached by the Nilgiri Railway from Mettupalaiyam in about four hours.

2. Mettupalaiyam is on the South West branch of the Madras Railway and is easily accessible from all parts of Southern-India. The Institute is about a mile from the Coonoor Railway Station.

3. Climate.—The Temparature of Coonoor Ranges between 60 ° F. and 75 ° F. from March to September and between 40 ° F. and 60 ° F. from October to February.

4. The rainfall is about 70 inches, the greater part being received during the North-East monsoon in October, November and December.

5. Persons coming from the plains require fairly warm clothing and bedding, but nothing heavy. Indigent native patients will, as far as possible, be supplied with blankets.

6. Accommodation.—There are several hotels and boarding-houses which are open all the year round and also a residential club.

(a) Europeans and Eurasians are not accommodated at the institute, but must make their own arrangements for board and lodging about which there is no difficulty. Persons who cannot afford hotel rates can find inexpensive lodgings in the town within three-fourths of a mile of the institute.

(b) Well-to-do natives can find houses in convenient situations and others can arrange for lodging and meals in the town. Indigent patients can be accommodated as far as there is room in the free quarters in the institute compound and will be provided with blankets and cooking pots.

(c) British soldiers stay in the Station hospital at Wellington and are sent daily to the institute in a tonga.

(d) Native soldiers will be accommodated in the Cantonment hospital, Wellington, and are sent daily to the institute in a tonga.

7. Treatment.—Patients should proceed to Coonoor as soon as possible after being bitten, the probable date of arrival being intimated to the Director by telegraph. All treatment at the institute is free of charge, but patients who can afford to do so are expected to contribute something towards its upkeep. The course of treatment lasts from two to three weeks according to the severity of the case, and patients are not laid up but can go about as usual having regard to the rules of life recommended. Patients should always endeavour to bring with them the brain of the animal that bit them, one-half in pure glycerine and the other half in a mixture containing 4 per cent. of bichromate of potash and 5 per cent. glacial acetic acid in distilled water.

8. Concessions.—The Madras Railway grants a return ticket from the patient's station to Coonoor for a single fare and the South Indian Railway grants free tickets each way to indigent persons who produce a certificate signed by any of the officers authorised by Government to do so. In the case of children, women and infirm persons who are unable to take care of themselves these concessions are extended to one attendant.

The travelling expenses of indigent persons not in the public service belonging to the Madras Presidency and maintenance allowance both during the Journey and while under treatment are paid from public funds if neither they nor their relatives can afford the expense.

The following is a list of officers empowered to grant concessions to indigent persons not employed in the public service to proceed to the Pasteur Institute Coonoor, for treatment :—(1) Commissioned Medical Officers ; (2) Civil Surgeons ; (3) Military Assistant Surgeons ; (4) Civil Assistant Surgeons and Civil Apothecaries in independent charge of Hospitals. (a) (5) Collectors ; (a) (6) Divisional officers ; (a) (7) Tahsildars ; (a) (8) Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge ; (a) (9) Officers of the Police Department of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police ; (a) (10) Sub-Registrars : (a) (11) Sub-Assistants of Survey.

(a) These officers will exercise their powers only when there is no medical officer present at the station.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th October, giving data for the preceding 29 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calm and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is free from clouds. The temperature and humidity are both approximately normal.

United Provinces.—No rain is reported from this district. Winds are blowing from south-westerly or westerly direction. The sky is cloudless. Weather during the day time was 3 ° warmer than usual at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad and last night's minimum was 3 ° cooler at Cawnpore. The air is much drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—The districts have been rainless. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. Yesterday's maximum was 4 ° in excess of normal at Ajmer and last night's minimum 5 ° in defect at Karachi. Humidity is slightly less than usual in Rajputana and considerably so at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are easterly or north-easterly at Rajkot and Surat and north-westerly at Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Dwarka and Deesa. Elsewhere the wind direction was calm. Maximum temperature was from 3 ° to 9 ° in excess of normal throughout the district and the minimum temperature was 3 ° above normal at Veraval, Rajkot, Surat and Ahmedabad. The amount of moisture in the atmosphere is about normal at Bhuj and Deesa and less than usual elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—This district has been rainless. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Raipur and Amraoti, south-easterly at Khandwa and Akola, south-erly or south-westerly at Saugor and Jubbulpore and northerly at Nagpur. Hoshangabad recorded calm. The sky is cloudless. Yesterday's day temperature was from 2 ° to 5 ° hotter than usual and last night's minimum temperature 3 ° to 6 ° cooler throughout the district. The air is considerably drier than usual.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. Winds are easterly or north-easterly at Bombay and Ratnagiri and northerly at Karwar. Moramgao recorded calm. The sky is clear. The temperature and humidity were both about normal.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been no rain. Winds are easterly at Bijapur and north-westerly at Ahmednagar but calm was registered at all the other reporting stations. The sky is almost free from clouds. Yesterday's day temperature was 3 ° to 7 ° hotter than usual throughout the district and last night's minimum was 5 ° warmer at Hyderabad and about normal elsewhere. Humidity is much less than usual.

General Remarks.—Winds on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon indicate slightly unsettled weather conditions to the south-eastward of Nagapatam in the Bay. Weather continues fine in the Bombay Presidency and north-westerly winds are likely to prevail on and off the Konkan Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, the traveller, speaking at the annual feast of the Poling (Sussex) Cricket League, said the only time he distinguished himself at cricket was when he secured 13 runs and a black eye at a match played on the sands at the mouth of the Zambesi River.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH.

THE "Indian Spectator" remarks :—The preservation of peace and order, consistently with the freedom which is the birthright of every citizen of the British Empire is now at once the most difficult and the most delicate task before the Government and the danger to the public tranquility arises from the activity of a few irreconcilables and the plasticity of a large portion of the easily misled Indian Public. Mr. Morley holds it to be the height of wisdom to "rally the Moderates to the cause of the Government." Sir Harvey Adamson's speech last week if read with the Secretary of State's remark as telegraphed by Reuter would make one believe that the object of the constitutional reforms now under discussion by the public and under the consideration of the Local Governments is to win over the Moderates to the side of Government. The Moderates have accused Government of trying to set the Muhammadans against Hindus. If they discover that they are themselves to be played off against the Extremists, we are not sure if they will be quick to "rally to the cause of the Government." Mr. Morley seems to think, and not unnaturally that we have in India two well-organised parties called Extremists and Moderates, as the English people organise their various parties, and that the Government can secure the support of one, by acceding to its demands as far as possible and adopt stringent measures to suppress the other. If this delusion serves as a good working hypothesis, we shall not be iconoclastic enough to dispute it. It will not take the Government long to find out that, whatever the difference between the Extremists and the Moderates may be, neither party will openly rally to the "cause of the Government" as against the other : blood is thicker than water.

The "Parsi" discourses :—In his speach at Arbroath when Mr. Morley lays great and repeated stress on the necessity of keeping order and quelling violence at any cost, he again seeks to justify the necessity of those measures of his which are severely criticised in many quarters as "repressive and retrograde." Mr. Morley has thus struck to his guns and does not question the wisdom of forging one odious legislation after another for the purpose of gagging the loud voice of the present discontent—we mean whatever of the true and legitimate discontent that there undoubtedly exists—instead of probing the cause of it and removing it by a more sympathetic policy of compromise and conciliation.

The "Praja Bhandu" comments :—Mr. Morley, the Secretary of State for India has at last spoken, and Reuter has cabled to this country the 'great' speech delivered by him at Arbroath during this week. The speech is in a sense no doubt great and good for England, but it is quite the reverse from the standpoint of the people of India. In this speech Mr. Morley has protested against the charge that he has thrown off his lifelong principles of late, and has emphatically declared that his anchor still holds. If this be true, it is obvious that no one would rejoice more than the natives of this country.

The "India Prakash" says:—The great speech which Mr. Morley is reported to have delivered at Arbroath and of which Reuter has sent us a copious summary, was, we take it, intended to be his defence of his two years' rule from the gadi of the India office. Never had a Secretary of State such a gigantic task before him. Many more things had taken place in his regime than ever in equal period crowded themselves even in the long regime of Lord George Hamilton. The promulgation of the theory of "settled fact," his abject surrender to the Kitchener scheme which he condemned in the strongst possible language only a couple of months before, the deportations, press prosecutions, the ordinances and the Suppression of Public Meetings Bill, and a sham reform—all these things crowded themselves too closely in his short regime and these have perforce to be defended or explained away before the democratic constituencies of Great Britain. How did he justify them ? We fail to perceive any logical or argumentative defence of his policy, any statesmanly survey of administrative marshalling of facts, so far at least at the copious summary of Reuter indicates the general tenour of the speech.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states :—Taken as a whole it is utterly un-Morley-like. Nineteenths of the utterances are amply hollow-sounding platitudes, aye, of a far from edifying character in which you seem to hear the voice of the reddest of red South African Imperialist of the Boer war, mingled with the unmitigated cant and shibboleth of the pontifical bureaucracy of Anglo-India. The greater portion of it is irrelevant, and none more nonsensical than that hysterical stuff about carnage and confusion which only exist in the heated brains of prejudiced and unsympathetic officials, and all the empty talk about sending out the army and the civil bureaucracy bag and baggage out of India which nobody has ever suggested ! Such sorry nonsense may be swallowed by the uncouth and unillumined wights of Arbroath but it will never go down the throats of enlightened and well informed India.

The "Gujerati" writes :—It must not be supposed that we entirely approved of Mr. Morley's speech, as reported by Reuter. He seems to have been considerably influenced, both in the matter and manner of his pronouncement, by the grossly exaggerated reports that have been cabled to England and by the cruel misrepresentations and denunciations that were hurled at Mr. Their Hardie's head in the English and Anglo-Indian press. Mr. Morley has somehow come to believe that the programme of the irreconcileable Extremists with their impractical fads has been accepted as their programme by the bulk of educated Indians, who he thought, "were intoxicated" by the ideas of freedom promulgated by our great writers." Since his mind was dominated by this belief, it is easy to see why he wasted so much powder and shot over the programme of the idealists or the irreconcileables. The authoritative programme of the Congress, built up through years of mature consideration, is the accredited programme of experienced, far-seeing and responsible Congressmen. In ignoring this solid opinion and giving an exaggerated importance to what at best are mere ideals of the dim and distant future or to temporary ebullitions of ill-directed enthusiasm, we think Mr. Morley has acted, however unconsciously, with something less than fairness and justice that we are entitled to expect from him.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS BILL.

The "Indian Speciator" states :—The reasons given by Sir Harvey Adamson for the passing of the Seditious Meetings Bill in a hurry can hardly be said to be convincing. The Government ought to have managed, even in the circumstances related by the Hon. Member, to allow the public at least a fortnight more for discussing the important measure, and especially for suggesting any modifications that might make the Bill less unacceptable. It is true enough that the Viceroy's Ordinance has been before the public for nearly five months, and it is equally true that the public generally have not approved of it as a measure fit to be perpetuated. If the only question were whether repressive measures are necessary, it might have been said that this question has been sufficiently discussed during the last five months. The word "repression" has no terrors for us. It is one of the functions of every Government to repress crime, and if sedition is a crime, dangerous to the well-being and stability of the commonwealth, sedition too must be suppressed. But there are different ways of repressing an abuse of liberty: care has to be taken that a legitimate use of freedom of speech is not interfered with, while its illegitimate exercise is forbidden and punished. A law which should satisfy the delicate requirements of justice in this respect cannot be easily drafted, and we are not at all sure that the Government has succeeded in putting forward a Bill which can satisfy even those who admit the necessity of preventing seditious meetings. The Select Committee may improve it in some respects, but with deference to the able and distinguished men who compose the Select Committee, we cannot admit that their eminence and wisdom are sufficient reasons for depriving the public of the opportunity of making suggestions which the Select Committee may well take into consideration. The control of public meetings is altogether a new experiment in India. We may have the experience of other countries to guide us, but sufficient time must be allowed for a study of the experience of other countries.

The "Rast Goftar" has it:—The principles underlying the Bill, which the Government of India has prepared for the suppression of seditious meetings, is a grave departure from the benign and far sighted policy which Great Britain has pursued in India, true to the instincts of its heroic nation for freedom and fair play. Liberty of speech and action is the cherished privilege of the people of India, who value it as their birth right, and look upon it as the greatest blessing which British administration has conferred upon their land. It is distressing to reflect that a repressive measure of such a highly obnoxious and repellant character as the one which Government has in store for the country, should have been undertaken in the regime of a Liberal Government contrary to its most lofty and liberal traditions. In a moment of scare at a fleeting wave of unrest, Government have prepared a muzzle for the mass of its faithful and devoted subjects, and have taken to penalizing a whole country for the misdeeds of a few enemies of law and order. The political exigency for such a drastic and sweeping measure has not been established, and there is no need to add fresh legislation to the Statute book, when, in its existing penal code, it has an instrument of law sufficiently powerful to meet all emergencies. The undue impatience with which Government regard prevailing conditions of unrest testifies to their utter inability to gauge its extent and proper character. Recent events have proved to the hilt that the discontent is only superficial and skindeep and confined within small areas only. With the exercise of a little discretion and the policy of sober statesmanship it would die its natural death and the country will be speedily restored to its normal conditions of peace and ranquility. Series after series of repressive measures facing certain provinces in the north have left them no peace. These have fanned the flame of discontent and forced the hands of the extremists to betake to violent measures. If Government would let well alone and let barking dogs sleep seditious movements would be restricted to mere verbal forth and fulminations.

The "Kaisr-i-Hind" writes :—Already the condemnation of the measure has been pronounced in all independent quarters where sanity and sobriety prevail. To put down the ineffable microscopic minority of Extremists the Government itself has turned into a fantastic Extremist, and the antics which its so called "responsible" officials are playing make even angels weep! Alas! that a strong Government like that of India, with all its strength and resources, should be so helpless and so grievously bankrupt in "ordinary" statesmanship as to be obliged to borrow a leaf from the Russian bureaucracy!

The "Gujerati" observes :—As was to be expected, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Bill has already evoked indignant protests throughout the country. The Hon. Mr. Adamson, who introduced the Bill, has failed to convince the public of the necessity and wisdom of such a draconian legislation by the arguments he advanced in support of the measure. His speech displays a deplorable lack of tact, sympathy and wisdom, and we are not therefore surprised that such an unfortunate measure should have emanated from the Indian Government at such a juncture. The Hon. Mr. Adamson's logic is as faulty as his estimate of the character of the proposed new reforms is prejudiced. The new scheme is his own bantling and he looks upon those as irreconcilables who call it an ugly creature. It would be a great pity if he took up a similar attitude towards the critics of the second little mischievous bantling whose bare look has produced a feeling of widespread alarm and dismay from one end of India to the other.

SIR CURRIMBHOY'S GIFT.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" remarks:—Great as are the services of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim to his community they are eclipsed by his recent magnificent gift for the foundation of a central academical institution of a model character, for the Mahomedans of Western India. The relief of the suffering patients, and the education of the Mahomedan youths are the two dear objects of his life, and he has made free use of his wealth to attain his noble ideals. Aided by his energetic son, Mr. Fazulbhoy, a promising member of the community, he has come forward to emulate the example of that band of Northern India men, who fought the battle of renaissccence under the banner of that enthusiastic reformer, the late Sir Syed Ahmed. Sir Curriabhoy has the advantages over the early reformers, in that he has a long purse and he is respected and recognised as a venerable leader not only by his community but the entire Moslem community on this side of India. The scheme inaugurated by his son is too ambitious and important to be dismissed with a brief notice, and we will take an early opportunity to revert to it. We are echoing the public sentiments when we say that Sir Currimbhoy, Bai Khanumbai a worthy daughter of a worthy father and his talented son Mr. Fazalbhoy deserve the warmest thanks of the Mahomedans. He has amply demonstrated that he is not a man of words but deeds. We hope that his co-religionists will support the excellent movement as much as it lies in their power, in consonance with the noble traditions and benevolent teachings of Islam. We are glad to note that last night the worthy knight gave a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Anjumane-I-Islam of which he is tha revered President.

THE "ARDHODOY JOGE" FESTIVAL.

Coming Great Pilgrimage to Calcutta.

IT is perhaps little known, or at any rate only remembered by the few, says the "Statesman," that the February next is predicted the celebration in Calcutta of the remarkable Hindu festival "Ardhodoy Joge.' Except to Hindus this fact will, perhaps, have little of interest ; though, from the point of view of the public health, it should be regarded as an important occasion especially by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. The festival occurs very rarely the last occasion being on 8th February 1891 and the previous one on 7th February, 1864.

The celebration depends on the combination of three astronomical conditions : the new moon between the months of "Posh and Magh" must fall on a Sunday, the day must be the 17th in the series of 27 days called Yogas or "Jogs," and the moon on that day must be in the "Srawan Nakshatr," that is to say, between 280deg. and 293deg. 20 of the Ecliptic. When these astronomical conditions coincide, which only happens once in 27 or 28 years, the sanctity of the day is ten million times as great as that of a sun eclipse.

It will be seen, therefore that the occasion is no uncommon one. On the day hundreds of thousands of Hindus of all castes and condition, and from every part of the country make their way to Calcutta for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges near the Kali Temple, and the Tolly's Nullah is the portion of the river usually selected for the purpose. In 1891 it was estimated that something like 850,000 strangers poured into the city during the weeks immediately preceding February 7th, and it was said at the time that Kali Ghat and Bhawanipore were teeming with the best Hindu life of half a dozen provinces. It is, indeed, in the fact of the huge influx into Calcutta that the importance of the Festival to the municipality lies. For as is usual in India large gathering of pilgrims mean disease, principally cholera and small-pox.

The havoc caused to the health and safety of the community in 1891 took the official word by surprise. The deaths from cholera caused the year's figures to run from 145,885, to 295,575 giving a death-rate from that disease of 3·26 per thousand instead of 2·07 in the previous year, and 2·02 which was the average for the previous five years. The cholera outbreak of the year was, as a matter of fact the worst on record except that of 1876, which was a year of extraordinary mortality. The disease was present more or less in every district of the province and with one exception (Shahabad) the "Ardhodoy Joge" was closely associated with the introduction of the epidemic.

As with cholera, so with small-pox, the total number of deaths during the year being 16,193 against 12,619 in the previous year, representing a ratio of ·23 per thousand as against ·17. It was the highest mortality from small-pox since 1884.

In 1891 the festival attracted a larger number of devotees than usual, because it somehow came to be believed that that year's Jog would be the last held on the banks of the Ganges as some years afterwards the river would loss its sacred character. Thousands therefore, for whom the railways could not even provide accommodation and many thousands more, too poor to travel by rail had to tramp to the bathing place and then back again in most cases a matter of several days' journey. During this period privations and hardships were of course experienced, and the vast majority of the people reached their destinations in an exhausted condition, then only to suffer infinitely more among the enormous multitudes assembled there. Thus the soil atmosphere and water-supply of the place of pilgrimage speedily became polluted and the combination of adverse conditions did its work among the people, more especially upon those whose system had been seriously interfered with by a long fatiguing journey bad and insufficient food. So cholera was introduced and as the scourge never fails to do it demanded its full toll of victims.

This, of course, is a story of sixteen years ago. Since then much has been done to improve the conditions under which huge assemblies of pilgrims meet. Railway facilities have enormously increased and it is to-day possible for persons to travel in comparative comfort and undoubted speed who then had perhaps never seen or heard of a train. Journeys will therefore be less in time and made under happier conditions. Still there will be many thousands of the very poor who will come to the city to pay their tributes of devotion to the Sacred River and who can only travel afoot to these the dangers of the road and even more so of the place of assembly will be as great as ever.

In view of these circumstances, and their important bearing upon the health of the population of Calcutta, the local municipal authority's health department has a burden of great responsibility. Only a year ago when a pilgrim gathering of moderate dimensions assembled at Kali Ghat cholera made its appearance, and the mortality was high. In February next the gathering will be infinitely greater, and will demand very careful handling. It is, of course, obvious that what has to be done in the attempt to minimise the risk and danger or, rather, to reduce as much as possible the disease that must be the result of the gathering, must be done in advance. It has been suggested that in order to deal with the situation the Corporation should erect temporary shed accommodation and undertake temporary sanitary work. We understand that a Commissioner living in the Kali Ghat district has pressed on the Chairman of the Corporation the importance of the question, and that he has undertaken to take the steps necessary in the matter.

The water-supply and other matters which are the particular province of the Corporation are in much better condition than they were sixteen years ago, and this will serve to minimise the trouble ; but as pointed out, much remains to be done before the official responsibility can be said to have been discharged.

GARDEN City, Letchworth, Herts, is to have a central cooking hall for cooks and domestics, all the tenants to share the expense, the object being to save wives the "worry and expense of preparing meals," and to give servants "greater freedom and new dignity to their calling."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilina sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilina" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW CANON OF ELY.

THE Bishop of Ely has appointed the Rev. Arthur Sloman, vicar of Godmanchester, to the vacant canonry in Ely Cathedral. The new Canon graduated from Pembroke College, Oxford—where he was President of the Union—and will be remembered by many Londoners as a former assistant-master at Westminster School, where he was Master of the Queen's Scholars. While at Westminster he edited the favourite plays of Plautus and Terence which are annually acted in the dormitory. Canon Sloman subsequently became Headmaster of Birkenhead, and was presented to his quaintly named Huntingdonshire living by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

CARDINAL NEWMAN AND PROFESSOR MASSON.

'A' story is told of the late Professor Masson when editor of "Macmillan's Magazine." It refers to the days when Kingsley and Newman were engaged in their famous pamphlet war. Conscious of the excellence of an article on the subject of the controversy which he had writen in the "Magazine," Masson ventured to bring it under the notice of Newman ; but he was not prepared for the reply he received, although he afterwards spoke of it with philosophic humour. Newman's laconic message was in words such as these : "I have not heard of your 'Magazine,' and your name conveys no impression to my mind."

MR. GLADSTONE AND SIR E. W. HAMILTON.

In view of Sir E. W. Hamilton's approaching retirement from the Treasury, it is of interest to recall the fact that when his intimate association with Mr. Gladstone in the capacity of private secretary came to an end in 1885, on Sir Edward becoming a principal clerk at the Treasury, the veteran statesman sent him a warmly appreciative letter, in the course of which he said : "As to your services to me, they have been simply indescribable. No one, I think, could dream, until by experience he knew, to what an extent in these close personal relations devolution can be carried, and how it strengthens the feeble knees, and thus also sustains the fainting heart."

MR. GLADSTONE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

In his "Monograph on Mr. Gladstone," published in 1898, Sir Edward describes his method of dealing with the voluminous correspondence which reached the Prime Minister. He, or his colleague, opened all the letters received, folded them up in a uniform shape, docketed them, and either put a mark to signify that Mr. Gladstone should peruse the letter himself, or appended a precis of the document. Suggested replies were also submitted. Everything was done to minimise the work for the great statesman, who truly described the office of his private secretary as "strict and severe."

HOW A PLAY IS WRITTEN.

Several playwrights have been giving readers of the *Strand Magazine* some insight into their methods of work. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones says, as the result of his long experience in playwriting, he now has a definite routine. "If a man did nothing but play whist for thirty years he should know all the cards:" The idea, the plot, always comes first. The plot, in a sense, is nine-tenths of a play. And yet it should be as simple as possible. I believe I could put the plot of any of my plays—with the exception, perhaps, of "The Silver King"—on a bit of paper the size of a shilling. Mr. Pinero, it is said, jots down in a note-book subjects for plays, possible titles, and method of treatment. He usually starts with a theme, and then invents the story and characters by means of which it is to be illustrated on the stage. The characters are never preconceived, they arise naturally out of the story, and, in the opinion of the author of "His House in Order," "the development of character is the highest achievement of the dramatist."

THE LATE PROFESSOR MASSON.

It is sixty-three years since the first article on John Milton signed by David Masson appeared in "Fraser's Magazine." That beginning of his interest in Milton was followed by exhaustive studies of the poet, which resulted in the "Life of Milton," which was his greatest achievement. But he has much else of great value to his credit, and Mr. Barrie, one of his old students, has pointed out that for sympathetic analysis his. "Life of Chatterton is almost unsurpassed. Mr. Lowell said that Masson set upon his work "the broad, damp point of the hippopotamus" ; and someone else remarked that Mammoth, Masson, and Magatherium begin with the same letter. But these remarks were eminently unjust as well as unkind.

HUMOUR AND SARCASM.

Mr. Barrie has said that when at college Professor Masson's pupils made the resolve to dedicate their first book to Masson. Why they seldom did so was simply explained ; when the book was written it was not good enough ! It is said that "many a student of Masson's burned his literature class fees in his garret grate all winter." While benevolence was his distinguishing trait, Professor Masson could be humorous and sarcastic on occasion. Among his students were some who would surreptitiously introduce the afternoon newspaper into the class-room. On one occasion the Professor detected one of these, and he quietly remarked, in those deep, low tones which at times could be as impressive as the notes of a cathedral organ : "I notice that some gentlemen in the back benches evince a partiality for that hurried form of literature which is printed in newspapers. I would remind those gentlemen that writing against time is bad literature, and reading against time is bad manners."

LORD ROSEBERY'S TRIBUTE.

In 1897 Professor Masson's bust was presented to Edinburgh University. The presentation was made by Lord Rosebery in an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said : But there is more than being a great professor, or a great man of letters ; there is something about the character of the man which is more eminent to my mind than all his works. If you will allow me, I will illustrate it by a figure. Last night, in my house by the sea, near here, I was gazing at the waters in front of me, and in the absolutely calm and impassive face of the Firth of Forth there was reflected the stars in the heavens, a blurred and faint reflection it may be, but, at any rate, a true and sincere portraiture as well as the waters could give them, of the eternal lights and lamps of the firmament of heaven. And I think that we, in the course of human life, meet rarely, but now and then, will some human souls that seem to have caught the reflection of the eternal verities, not by striving or seeking to improve themselves so that they might earn that reflection but by a simple and clear search for truth, they catch that glory, and it is reflected in their lives. It was on the same occasion that Lord Rosebery said that he believed if Macalay's New Zealander were to go to Edinburgh and seek the one great survival of the Augustan age of letters there, they should unanimously give him the name of Professor Masson.

TREASURE TROVE ON THE SANDS.

There is more than a suggestion of romance in the report that visitors and natives of Mundesley-on-Sea are picking up on the foreshore coins of gold and silver said to be washed ashore from long-sunken wrecks. But Norfolk has no monopoly of these crumbs from Davy Jones's locker. They say that, after westerly gales, you may pick up old gold coins on the Gunfleet, off the Essex coast, samples of half a million others which went to the bottom of the sea in a Dutch vessel, the "Vrowve Polder," when the eighteen century was an infant. On the beaches near Flamborough Head similar treasure has been picked up (too rarely, it is admitted), part of a reputed three millions in gold carried by the good ship "Czarina" when she struck on Filey Brig and foundered with all hands ; while many a silver-bar has enriched its lucky finder, according to report, on Cheesil Beach, near Portland, the too miserly tribute of a Dutch treasure-ship which is said to have £1,500,000 worth of similar treasure still in her hold.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

18TH-CENTURY COSTUME.

THE delightful eighteenth-century dresses worn in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," at the Haymarket Theatre make one sigh for the days of powder and patches, so bewitching do Miss Eva Moore and the other ladies look decked out in their gorgeous flowered brocades and hoops says a correspondent. There are few more fascinating periods of feminine dress than the late eighteenth century, and there was not a city in the kingdom where the importance of dress was better appreciated than in Bath, for did not its autocrat, Beau Nash, exercise a stern censorship over the details of costume, even to the extent of stripping a fam

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A valued correspondent sends us a tirade, if somewhat cynical, protest against the agitation which has lately arisen in Germany for the use of more durable papers in our modern books. It will be remembered that the series of experiments recently undertaken at the University of Berlin indicate that the printing papers, made from wood pulp and similar substitutes for linen, which are employed by the majority of printing offices will not last more than two centuries at the outside. Of course we have long known that there must, in the nature of things, be a time limit to the duration of anything so fragile as a printed book. The hero of Mr. Wells's brilliant story of "The Time Machine" travelled beyond that limit when he visited the library of the decaying museum in the eight thousandth century or thereabouts, and it reminded him of a military chapel hung with tattered flags:—"The brown and charred rags that hung from the sides of it I presently recognised as the decaying vestiges of books. They had long since dropped to pieces, and every semblance of print had left them. But here and there were warped boards and cracked metallic clasps that told the tale well enough. Had I been a literary man I might perhaps have moralised upon the futility of all ambition. But, as it was, the thing that struck me with keenest force was the enormous waste of labour to which this sombre wilderness of rotting paper testified. At the time I will confess that I thought chiefly of the 'Philosophical Transactions' and my own seventeen papers upon physical optics."

THE SERVIVAL OF THE MOST READABLE.

The time when our books will drop to pieces, however, is still far distant. We know that many of the first books printed, in the fifteenth century, are still virtually as good as new, and there is no prospect of the world being without a Mazarin Bible or a First Folio Shakspere for many centuries to come. It is only to the books of the last generation or two that the threat of speedy decay need be applied. Here our correspondent traverses the common view that this is a regrettable prospect. He desires to point out that the rapid and excessive multiplication of books is a recognised evil of our times, and that the probable disappearance of the majority of modern books within a couple of centuries is rather a blessing than a curse. There is no doubt, he says, that all the books which are worth keeping will be reprinted by every generation so long as anyone desires to read them, and in this age of cheap printing it is not in the least to be feared that any work of the smallest value will be lost to the world by the process of natural decay; it will only disappear because no one thinks it worth reading. He goes so far as to suggest that it should be made compulsory for all printers to use paper which can be guaranteed not to last much beyond the probable lifetime of the purchaser, so that we might be sure of freeing our libraries a century hence from all the books of to-day which have not proved their right to a second edition. Our correspondent's plea may at least be taken as a reason for viewing the character of modern printing paper with equanimity.

MORE CURIOSITIES OF CRITICISM.

Some amusing curiosities of criticism are preserved in the current number of the "Periodical," that agreeable little monthly in which the Oxford University Press holds up a model for other publishers who wish to make their advertisements readable. There is a pretty general agreement among modern critics that "Christable," unfinished fragment as it is, must be taken as marking something very near the high-water mark of English poetry in the nineteenth century. Here are extracts from the contemporary reviews of that wonderful poem which appeared in three of the most reputable periodicals of the time:—"Had we not known Mr. Coleridge to be a man of genius and of talents we should really, from the present production, have been tempted to pronounce him wholly destitute of both; Mr. Coleridge might have spared himself the trouble of anticipating the charge of plagiarism or servile imitation'—it is a perfectly original composition and the like of it is not to be found in the English language,"—The "Anti-Jacobin Review," July, 1816. "We should not be much surprised if the object of the poet was to make fools of the public . . . and if it was really published on the "first" of the month before the month of May' we cannot altogether disapprove of the pleasantry. "—The British Review," August, 1816. "Upon the whole we look upon this publication as one of the most notable pieces of impertinence of which the press has lately been guilty. . . . The thing now before us is utterly destitute of value. It exhibits from beginning to end not a ray of genius and we defy any man to point out a passage of poetical merit in any of the three pieces which it contains except perhaps the following lines in p. 32, and even these are not very brilliant; nor is the leading thought original—Alas! they had been friends in youth, &c. With this one exception there is literally not one couplet in the publication before us which would be reckoned poetry or even sense were it found in the corner of a newspaper or upon the window of an inn,"—The "Edinburgh Review," September, 1816.

REPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

The last gem of criticism is attributed by tradition to Hazlitt, and much as one could wish to believe that this attribution was erroneous, it is supported by a reference to his paper on Coleridge in "The Spirit of the Age," where the same passage is singled out as the only praiseworthy thing in "Christable." When one of the greatest of English critics can go so far astray who shall 'scape whipping? Of course it must be remembered that political or social prejudices were allowed to colour literary criticism in the first decades of the nineteenth century—are they always eliminated at the present day?—but even so, it is difficult to understand who three critics of standing and three editors who were proud of their reputation for good judgment could go so wrong about "Christable." It makes one wonder whether a hundred years hence our own standards of criticism will appear to have been equally transient.

DEMOCRACY IN LITERATURE.

The difficulty of applying democratic methods to literary criticism is well illustrated by Mr. E. C. Steadman's article in the "North American Review" on a curious omission from the American Hall of Fame. This pretentiously named building was erected some time ago, in the neighbourhood of New York, to serve as a national Valhalla for the statues of the fifty greatest Americans. In order to make certain of choosing the right Immortals the task of selection was entrusted to a committee of a hundred judges, college presidents, university professors, literary men, and lawyers. At present they have filled forty of the fifty niches in the hall of Fame, but they have not found room for Fenimore Cooper or Edgar Allan Poe. It is hardly necessary to remark that anywhere outside the United States these two names are indissolubly linked with the reputation of American literature. Cooper, with all his defects of form, has achieved a very rare success as the creator of an immortal type, Natty Bumppo, the Leatherstocking, is generally admitted to be the only figure produced by American fiction who is worthy to take place with Don Quixote and Falstaff, Uncle Toby and d'Artagnan, and Mr. Pickwick among the living and cosmopolitan heroes who were not for an age but for all time. As for Poe, there are many critics who maintain, with a fair show of reason, that he is the one supremely great writer whom the United States have yet produced. Without going so far as that, we may concede that he is more certain of his place among the immortals, either in prose or in verse, than any other American writer. There would seem to be something seriously wrong with a system of election which has twice passed over both Poe and Cooper in favour of forty names which seem more distinguished to the majority of the electors. Mr. Steadman's protest is very outspoken and well warranted; let us hope that it will produce an effect at the third election, which is to take place in 1910. We are not much in love with the idea of a Hall of Fame run on these lines, but if the thing is to be done at all it is just as well not to make it a laughing-stock to "foreign nations and the next age."

SOME GLIMPSES OF BURMA.

Miss G. E. Mitton achieves nothing out of the common in her record of the travel impressions of a Bachelor Girl in Burma Still, her pen runs smoothly and pleasantly, and the ninety-five excellent illustrations amply demonstrate, as she modestly puts it, "how much may be done with a good camera even by a complete amateur." The armchair voyager will find much to entertain and instruct. The charm of the Irrawady and its magnificent defiles will take possession of him, and he will long to set out himself on the way to Mandalay and Bhamo. He will learn also that many Englishmen who have lived for years in Burma do not know a single Burman on social terms, and discover, perhaps, the reason why when he reads a little later on of the Burman boy who was "always puzzled" by one thing, "and that was that the Englishmen in the Indian Civil Service who had passed high examinations in Burmese often could not speak it at all." Miss Mitton was unconventional enough to neglect no opportunity of making friends with the people of the country, and if she is inclined to dilate a little too much on the virtues of Chinnaswamy, her Madrasi factotum, gratitude on the part of the West towards the East is not so common a failing that her enthusiasm need be severely criticised.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Cowell Rd., London, Eng.

THE MOTOR IN THE EAST.

Wellknown Motorist to Visit India and China.

It is a significant fact that the British Motor trade is turning to the Colonies and foreign fields of enterprise as antidotes to the evil of over-production. Such firms as the Daimler Company, Argyll, Rover and Humber Companies have all been prospecting the possibilities of business in every corner of the globe.

It has been left to the Argyll Company, however, whose works at Alxendria near Glassgow are the finest in Great Britain, to systematically institute a compaign dealing with the over-sea markets. In connection with their scheme in this direction an interesting visit is to be paid to India, the Malay Peninsula, Siam and China by that wellknown motorist, Mr. William Thorburn Lord, who sails by the "Macedonia" from London for Bombay, taking with him a smart 14-16 h. p. Argyll touring car, and also an interesting commercial vehicle.

Mr. Lord has had a distinguished career as a motorist. A decade ago he was one of the pioneers of the petrol movement in the Midlands, and since then he has motored no less than 130,000 miles, which is probably a record.

Mr. Lord has won laurels on the Brooklands track, but as an all-round tourist, he is a real enthusiast. Some years ago he was connected with the Hon. C. S. Rolls, and latterly with Messrs. Straker and Squire and the Argyll Company in managerial capacities.

It is not Mr. Lord's object to sell cars during the tour, but to appoint agents in various districts in the Far East. His headquarters in Bombay will be the Bombay Motor Car Companies' premises, which firm, by the way, has just arranged for the delivery of no fewer than 30 of the new model 14-16 h. p. Argylls.

Mr. Lord was exceedingly popular in motoring circles at home, and on the eve of his departure he was entertained to dinner by a circle of friends at the Trocadero, and was presented with a handsome silver mounted dressing case, as a token of their good will and esteem. Mr. Lord's tour will occupy about six months, and if he meets with the success he deserves, he will revisit every centre of civilisation in the Far East, at least once a year.

The motor car in the East has become quite as much a necessary adjunct to civilization as it is in the West. Manufacturers are beginning to realise this, and are turning their attention to the peculiar conditions which the East, and especially the tropics impose. I say "beginning," advisedly, since several years of experience with motor cars, until but a very few years ago, in various parts of Asia, have led me to the conclusion that makers in Europe, and the United States particularly, have not realised to the full the differences that be 'twixt East and West in this as in all other matters. It will be my business, in these letters, to deal with those aspects of the motor industry, as regards both the car, in its manufacture and design, and the various accessories pertaining, which have a special bearing upon the needs of the East, as well as with those points of general news likely to prove of interest to Eastern readers.

THE OLYMPIA SHOW.

Olympia is the Mecca of the motorist in November. This year, it is anticipated, the great Exhibition will be, from a spectacular point of view, more attractive than ever. The scene at night should certainly be more brilliant, as the illumination will be on even a larger scale than last year when the record number of 40,000 incandescent lamps was used. Two electric passenger lifts have been specially fitted in addition to the four staircases leading from the groundfloor to the gallery. The exhibition will be divided into sections. On the groundfloor will be found every description of car from the small, but useful, 100 guinea-cars to luxurious touring-cars at over £1,000. The motor component parts, accessories and tyre exhibits will be in the gallery. The exhibits are already so numerous that commercial motor vehicles and motor boats have to be excluded; but a separate exhibition for these at Olympia is fixed for March 1908. England is now the greatest market in the world for the highest class of motor vehicles, and British makers will exhibit practically every type of pleasure car. From other countries, manufacturers in France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, are sending their best products. The show will open on November 11th, and will remain open for two weeks—that is, three days longer than on previous occasions. This is the Sixth International Motor Exhibition, and though the date of the Paris Show has been advanced, the British Exhibition is still ahead of it. Motorists who are fortunate enough in enjoying their leave at this time, will have an opportunity of studying and taking back with them, the most up-to-date ideas. I shall have occasion, later, to deal with the special features of such exhibits as may be of interest to the motorist in the East. An interesting exhibit, by the way, will be one of the two 10-h. p. De Dion cars, shod with its original Dunlop tyres which made so successful a journey in the Pekin-Paris race.

CARS FOR THE COLONIES.

The accompanying illustration of the "Adams" 12-14 h. p. landaulette, which has been purchased by Sir John Harrington, the British Minister to Abyssinia, for presentation to the Emperor Menelik, and which Sir John is taking out with him to Adis Abeba in November next, marks a new epoch in the motor industry, as this is the first motor-car to enter Abyssinia for the personal use of its monarch.

The landaulette body is mounted on a standard "Adams" two-cylinder chassis. It has a wheel base of 8 ft. 6 in., track 4 ft. 2 in., with overall width of 5 ft. 6 in.

The chassis frame is of pressed steel, the front portion being diminished in width to give an extra lock. The axles are of drawn steel tube, with steel stay rods, and the wheels are of the artillery type fitted with 760 by 90 heavy Dunlop tyres.

The transmission is by means of the "Adams," planetary gear, which, under all conditions, remains in mesh, and gives three speeds forward and one brake and reverse, the revolving drums of the gear box being held by steel brake bands lined with hard fibre.

The transmission from the gear box to the live axle is by cardan shaft, and the various speeds are obtained by the "Adams" patent pedal gear, which is so interlocked that the introduction of one pedal instantaneously and automatically releases any other pedal that may be in operation at the time.

The "Adams" patent automatic carburettor and forced feed lubrication are fitted, the valve on the oil pump being connected with the lever which operates the throttle on the carburettor.

Thus the action of opening the throttle and increasing the speed of the engine also opens the valve on the oil pump, and gives to the various bearings the necessary increased lubrication.

It will also be seen that this interconnection of carburettor and oil pump makes it impossible to start the engine without a sufficiency of oil being pumped through.

Ignition is by means of high tension accumulator and coil, and high tension magneto, the levers regulating the spark, and the throttle being placed on the steering pillar.

In addition to the foot pedal brake, the ordinary push-on side lever brake is fitted, operating on the internal face of drums attached to the rear wheels.

Both as regards design and control, the chassis is as simple as it is possible to make a car—a very essential point for a vehicle intended for use in so remote a region, where it may be possibly subjected to many forms of abuse, due to lack of experience on the part of those into whose care it is committed.

The body, an all-important feature to so great a personage, is handsomely finished in rich royal blue, with the Royal arms emblazoned on the door. It is luxuriously upholstered in blue leather, and has a long extended head over the driving seat for carrying luggage.

The interior is fitted with electric light, mirror, scent bottles, manicure set, card case, and umbrella rack, and black bearskin rugs.

Paraffin side lamps and tail lamp are fitted, and acetylene head lamps.

THE French train brigand is an incomparably finer artist than his brutish confreres who ply the calling in Russia—or America. There are no scenes, and he can remain invisible. A mail train from Montlucon to Paris was the other evening brought to a standstill by the alarm signal from a second class carriage, which was found to be unoccupied. Then search had to be made, and two cash-boxes containing the day's takings of two stations on the line were missed. From the van that had contained these boxes fresh footprints could be traced, but there was heavy brushwood on either side, and the train had to go on, leaving the thieves secure.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Although I do not want to make you believe that my treatment is a cure-all, when you read what the Hercules has done for the different members of one family, I think you will agree with me that the curative power of the Hercules is not limited to one or two complaints only or that one appliance can only cure one person at a time.

BANDIKUI, R. M. R.
December 29th, 1906.

I am glad to say that Dr. A. T. Sanden's Electric Hercules Belt that I had bought some time ago and used in the family for general debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism, backaches and nervous weakness, has proved of great utility and of marked beneficial results. Thanks. You are at liberty to make any use you like for the public good.

(Sd.) D. GOSLING.
Head Master, Railway Mission School.

HOME TREATMENT.

Every paterfamilias who has an open eye to the welfare of his family should be in possession of an Electric Hercules, which is the means to maintain health and strength in this climate.

More particulars on this subject will be found in my well-illustrated books which I will send to you free of cost, if you send me your name and address.

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

Call— 75/C., Hornby Road;
or address—P. O. Box No. 222/C., BOMBAY.

ARGYLL CARS

SIMPLE EFFICIENT RELIABLE

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Bombay. G. HENDERSON & Co., Calcutta. ROWE & Co., Rangoon. BROWN & DAVIDSON, TALAWAKETTE, Ceylon. SYME & Co., Singapore.

ARGYLL MOTORS, LTD., ALEXANDRIA BY GLASCOW.

LONDON AGENTS:
ARGYLLS LONON, LTD., 17, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.

ICE MACHINERY

ON

WEST'S PATENT TROPICAL LOW PRESSURE

ETHER SYSTEM

IS THE MOST SUITABLE FOR WORK IN INDIA.

OVER 500 WEST'S ICE PLANTS WORKING IN THIS COUNTRY.

MESSRS. WEST ALSO MANUFACTURE ICE MACHINERY

ON THE

AMMONIA COMPRESSION SYSTEM

. . AND . .

CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE SYSTEM.

For Prices and Particulars Apply to:

THE SOLE AGENTS

Marshall Sons & Co., Ld.

ENGINEERS,

Marshalls' Buildings, Ballard Road,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS

a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Paliseul (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for India, PARSEE BAZAR, Fort, Agents in Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with SETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants' throughout the World.

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

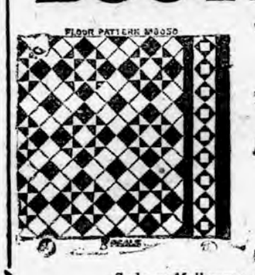
BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

DEWAR'S Perth WHISKY

Famous for 60 Years.

PERTH AND LONDON

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birchin Lane Chambers, Holborn, W.C. MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An ideal Pick-me-up."
Suitable for an Invalid.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

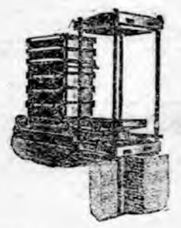
AGENTS:
BAHAMAS—S. Pyster & Co. BOMBAY—Apcar & Co., Ltd., Forbes & Co., Gray Mackenzie & Co., Grindlay & Co., Hoare, Miller & Co., Ltd., Lyall, Still & Co., Ltd., Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., Phillips & Co., Ltd., P. Ramos & Co., South Seas Trading Co., Thomas & Taylor, Treacher & Co., Ltd. CALCUTTA—Apcar & Co., Ltd., Bentinck & Co., Bentinck & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Doss Chowdhurst & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Pyster & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Mackie & Sons & Co. MOMBASA—Rampura Medical Hall, 6 Mombasa Street. COLOMBO—V. T. de Fries & Sons.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON.

HUDDERSFIELD, England.

THE "AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES.
& 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Stephens' Inks

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.'S.

HIGHCLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Cannot be Equalled in Quality by any Imitators.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

CERTIFIED FACTS.

Speak for Themselves.

Copy of Analytical Report,
11, Clive Row,
CALCUTTA, *16th January* 1907.

MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,

Dear Sirs,

I herewith beg to send my report No 5043, 5044, 4252, 4253, 4254, on different brands of your Egyptian Cigarettes.

Judging by the figures I have obtained I am of opinion that all the Cigarettes contain the usual **Natural Constituents** in due proportion, this indicates that the Cigarettes have been made from **Good Tobacco.**

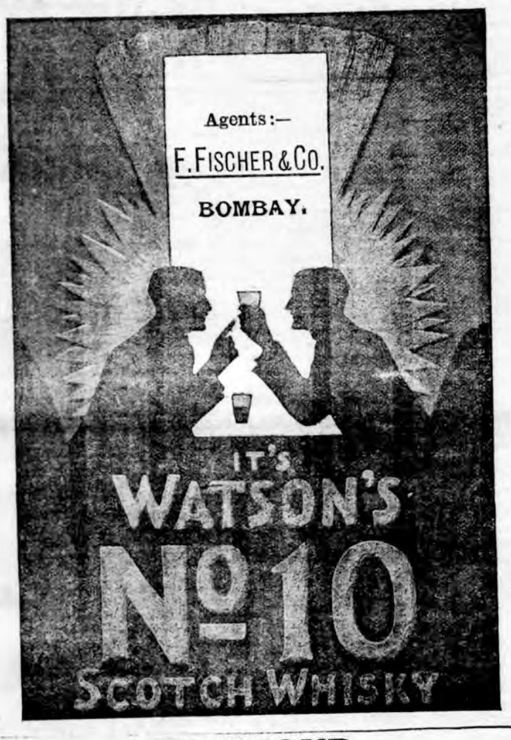
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Dr. C. SCHULTEN

What more evidence you want to be sure of what you smoke? Sold by all respectable Tobacconists throughout India. Fresh weekly supplies received by every Mail. Direct from Our Factory at CAIRO, (Egypt).

GRAND DEPOT & SHOW ROOMS,

20. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branches :—CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.



HAMMOND

TYPEWRITERS.

The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them: they are used everywhere because they—

Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator.

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28. ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India "and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

[illegible] Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PRETTY AND CHEAP GLASS.

No. 0571.—Carafe and Tumbler, As. 12.

TUMBLERS.

The "New Favorite" Pattern, thin lustrous, optic crystal glass with silver band:
¼ pint Rs. 5-8 doz.; ½ pint Rs. 7-0 doz.; 1 pint Rs. 9-0 doz.

Best, plain, crystal glass, with star-cut base:
¼ pint Rs. 6-8 doz.; ½ pint Rs. 4-8 doz.; 1 pint Rs. 4-0 doz.

No. 0552.—Handled Sweet Dish, 5½ in., star-cut base, Re. 1-0.

Tumblers, Thin, plain, semi-crystal glass, selected.
Special Cheap Quality:
¼ pint Re. 1-8 doz.; ½ pint Re. 2-0 doz.; 1 pint Re. 2-8 doz.

No. 0561.—Butter Dish, optic glass with waved top, Re. 1-4.

No. 0541.—Marmalade, As. 14.

No. 0547.—Pickle jar, crystal-cut, Rs. 2-4.

No. 0565.—Jug, 2-pint, optic, with waved top, Re. 1-8.

FLOWER HOLDERS, in large variety, from As. 4.

Write for our New Illustrated Catalogue, B.

R. DITMAR BOMBAY.,

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not vailable.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380
TRADE MARK.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

We only brand Pucca made goods with our Trade Mark.

THE CELEBRATED

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

This Watch is the outcome of the suggestions of our more exacting Military constituents.

Every part of the mechanism is manufactured with the utmost individual care.

Pre-eminently suited for wrist-wear, being constructed throughout to withstand the roughest use.

Maximum variation will not exceed two minutes per month notwithstanding continued violent use in riding, tennis or any form of outdoor sport.

Sound movement, well finished and well fitted throughout, lever escapement, expansion balance, keyless action, enamel-dial, bold numerals, seconds circle and hand, perfect fitting dust and damp-proof case.

Every Watch carefully adjusted and warranted for 2 years.

The dials of all these Watches have our name burnt into the enamel which is intended to serve as Guarantee of Excellence These Watches can only be obtained at either our Bombay or Poona establishments.

PRICES.

Complete with strong and well-finished Leather Wristlets:—

NICKEL SILVER	Rs.	32	
SILVER	,,	42	8
Do. Half-hunter	,,	47	8
GOLD, 18-ct.	,,	160	0
Do. do. Half-hunter ...	,,	190	0

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILO MALTED FOOD

For Infants, Aged and Invalids.

The only up-to-date Food.

Puts on flesh rapidly, and works wonders in ricketty Children.

Sample and Pamphlet free on Application to—

TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
SIRDAR'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY;
REPRESENTATIVES OF NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,
48, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

FRUIT JULIEN
For
Constipation
and
Biliousness
A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit Julien cures offensive breath and sick-headache.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

SILENT SUNBEAM MOTORS.

The Silent Sunbeam Cars contain a number of unique features that are to be found in no other make.

The principal one is the Little Oil Bath, a simple arrangement by which the driving chains are continually immersed in a bath of oil, making the power transmission the cleanest, most effective and most silent form on the market.

Simplicity is the keynote of the engine construction. These Cars are the most reliable and speediest on the market.

Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
MEADOWS STREET BOMBAY

NOTE THE TRADE MARK.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1840.IN ORDER THROUGH MERCHANT SHIPPERS.

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

CURE THE WORST COUGH

SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Printed at Nos. 119 to 125, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D Mello, at the Steam Press and Printing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E.; Walbrook; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 31, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.; Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.